



सत्यमेव जयते

# Report on the Study of Impact of Plan Programmes in West Bengal



## PART I

### Analysis of Administrative Data

State Statistical Bureau

Government of West Bengal





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## PREFACE

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission suggested at a meeting of the National Development Council in 1963 that the State Governments might undertake a study in order to assess the impact of plan programmes on the levels of employment, consumption and living, the distribution of benefits among different regions and segments of population and on the socio-economic conditions of the people in general. The Planning Secretaries of the States at a subsequent meeting were also convinced of the usefulness of such a study to the State Governments. Dr. Rao also stressed that the objective of the Fourth Plan would be not merely to achieve the targets in terms of an average income per capita but also of a certain assured minimum level of income. This naturally implied that more attention would be needed to be given to the rural areas—the pockets of poverty—with the object of raising the levels of living of the rural people in general, and its backward classes in particular.

The Directors of State Statistical Bureau were invited by the Planning Commission to attend a meeting sometime in May 1964 and it was decided there that they should undertake the work. The objective of the study would be to delineate, as far as practicable, a faithful picture of the current State of development in each State and a cross-section analysis (within each State) of the extent of development across the regions and among different socio-economic strata of the population, to provide information regarding the utilisation of facilities and services created through the development programmes in the plans and the sharing of benefits. It was also decided in the said meeting that the study would be conducted in three phases. In the first phase of the study a report would be prepared on the basis of available administrative data. The second phase of the work would comprise of an analytical study of the data thrown up by the recently conducted surveys on consumption, employment, land-holdings, rural credit and indebtedness. In the third phase some analytical studies would be made from data collected through some fresh surveys (as no such data were readily available) on the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices, utilisation of irrigation facilities, availability of drinking water and educational and other facilities.

The present report relates to the first phase of the study, prepared on the basis of data received through different administrative channels. It deals with subjects like agriculture, education, health and rural road communications. It also covers the changes that have taken place in the recent past in these fields among different regions of the State.

During the plan-periods, different regions of the State showed varying rates of development in the field of agriculture. The inter-regional disparity with regard to the value of agricultural output per hectare slightly narrowed down due to the relatively higher rate of growth in the low valued regions. But, on the whole, agriculture could not make much headway in West Bengal during the plan-periods.

In the field of education also, the State's progress was not very encouraging. No substantial improvement in the level of literacy was noticed during the two plan-periods.

Marked improvement has, however, been made during the plan-periods in the field of health services. Considerable progress was also made in the construction of development of roads in West Bengal during the first two plan-periods.

The report indicates certain deficiencies in statistics collected as by-product of administration. There still remains ample scope of improvement in the collection and compilation of these statistical data.

I am thankful for the services rendered by the Evaluation Unit under the able stewardship of Shri K. P. Purkayastha, Deputy Director, State Statistical Bureau.

C. BOSE,

Director,  
State Statistical Bureau,  
Government of West Bengal.

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# **REPORT ON THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF PLAN PROGRAMMES IN WEST BENGAL**

## **Part I. Analysis of Administration data**

### **CHAPTER I**

#### **Introduction**

The suggestion for a quick study of the impact of plan programmes on levels of consumption, living and employment of the people and on the use of improved methods in agriculture and rural industries in each State, originally came from Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, at the meeting of the National Development Council held in November 1963. It was thought that if the study is completed before the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, it would help the State Governments in re-orienting their thinking on the nature and scope of the plan. The meeting of the State Planning Secretaries which was held on November 11, 1963, after the meeting of the National Development Council, supported the proposal. An outline of the objective and scope of the study was circulated to all State Governments on November 23, 1963. At the time of annual plan discussion, the Programme Advisors discussed the proposal with representatives of the State Governments, and they generally accepted it. A provision of fund was accordingly made in the annual plan outlay for 1964-65, for meeting the additional expenditure that would be incurred by the State Governments for this study.

To work out the details of the methods, scope and content of the study, a working group was constituted with representatives of the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation, the Central Statistical Organisation, the National Sample Survey Directorate and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of some of the State Governments. The Working Group was of the view that the study should be analytical and evaluative in its orientation and recommended that this should be based on (a) analysis of available survey and administrative data, (b) re-tabulation of data from recent surveys on consumption, employment and land holdings and credit and indebtedness data from the Reserve Bank of India surveys, and (c) collection and processing of new data through fresh surveys in each State. The Working Group further recommended that the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the State Governments should be entrusted with the conduct of this study.

On the basis of the above recommendation the Programme Evaluation Organisation, the Co-ordinating Agency for the study, requested the State Governments to work out a detailed scheme of the study in three parts. The scheme was finalised at the meeting of the Directors of State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Heads of Evaluation Agencies and Representatives of State Planning Department, held in Delhi on May 2 and 3, 1964.

## Objective and Scope

The objective of the study as defined at the meeting of May 2 and 3, 1964, is to draw a picture of the current state of development in the State and a cross-sectional analysis of developmental situations with respect to regions and socio-economic groups and to provide information about the utilisation of facilities and services created through development programmes in the plans and the sharing of benefits. The objective can be achieved by analysing data bearing on the changes and improvements made in agriculture, education, health, drinking water, road communication, levels of consumption, living and employment and in similar fields among different regions of the State and as far as possible, by bringing out changes that have taken place in the recent past.

## The Study

With the above objective in view the study of the impact of plan programmes on levels of consumption, living and employment and on the use of improved agricultural practices, etc., was undertaken by the State Statistical Bureau, West Bengal, in August 1964 along the lines decided upon at the meeting of May 2 and 3, 1964, held in Delhi.

As per decision, the study will have to be conducted in three phases, during the first phase, it will be based on administrative data, while during the second phase it will be based on data obtained from recent surveys on consumption, employment, and land, holdings, rural credit and indebtedness. Data relating to the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices, utilisation of irrigation facilities and availability of educational, drinking water and other facilities are not readily available, and as such it has been decided to conduct fresh surveys for obtaining additional data to throw light on these items. During the third phase, the study will be based on data that would be collected through fresh surveys.

The present report relates to the first phase study based on analysis of administrative data. It covers the fields of agriculture, education, health and rural road communications and aims at making an evaluative analysis of the changes that have taken place in the recent past, in these fields among different regions of the State.

## Regions

With the partition of India accompanying Independence, on August 15, 1947, the State of West Bengal came into being out of the western portion of the former province of Bengal. Just after partition, it was the smallest Part A State of India. Thereafter, with the accession of new areas the territorial limit of the State extended. The former princely State Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on January 1, 1950, and was constituted as an additional district of the State. On October 2, 1964, Chandernagar, the erstwhile French possession merged with the State and formed a part of the district of Hooghly. On the recommendation of the State Re-organisation Committee, Purulia subdivision of Manbhum district and a portion of the Kishanganj subdivision of a district of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal on November 1, 1956. The added areas have since formed the new district of Purulia and the subdivision of Islampur in the district of West Dinajpur. West

Bengal is now the second smallest State of India. Divided into 16 districts under three administrative divisions, the State covers an area of 87617 Sq. kms. and contains a population of about 34.9 millions (Census 1961). In consultation with the Programme Evaluation Organisation, the State has been divided into seven regions for the present study. This has been done mainly on the basis of natural, physical and other factors. The seven regions are as follows :

<i>Regions</i>		<i>Districts comprising the regions</i>
I	..	Darjeeling.
II	..	Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.
III	..	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia.
IV	..	24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly.
V	..	Burdwan and Birbhum.
VI	..	Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore.
VII	..	Calcutta.

### **Physical features and General Characteristics of regions**

#### *Region I*

The region consists of only one district, viz., Darjeeling. It is the northernmost district of the State. It has four subdivisions, viz., Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong and Siliguri. The first three subdivisions constitute the hilly region of the district and stand on regular ranges and peaks of the Himalayas. Siliguri subdivision is situated at the foot of the Himalayas and is known as 'Terai'. It is more or less similar to any area in the plains. The population of Siliguri is a mixture of Nepalese, Biharees and Bengalees. In the hilly region also the population is heterogeneous. Majority are, however, of Mongolian origin and belong to Nepalese, Lepchas and Bhutia races.

The region has an area of 3004 sq. km. and a population of 6.25 lakhs (Census 1961). The density per sq. km. works out as 208. There are 4 municipal towns in the region. A little more than 23 per cent. of the total population reside in urban areas. About 28.7 per cent. of the people are literate.

The general health of the region is good throughout excepting the lower part.

The area is industrially backward. About 40 per cent. of the working population of this region are engaged in agriculture, 31 per cent. in other primary activities such as plantation, mining, etc., 15 per cent. in services other than transport, storage and communications and only 1.8 per cent. in manufacturing industry.

The Terai, from the foot of the Himalayas to the southern boundary of Darjeeling, is in the plains and contains stretches of alluvial soil particularly suited for cultivation of rice. For agricultural purposes, the lands in the hilly areas are divided into

three classes, viz., (i) Sukhakhhet, (ii) Panikhhet and (iii) cardamom land. Sukhakhhet is mainly meant for dry cultivation, Maize, millet, ~~paper~~, etc., are grown in these lands. Phanikhhet means irrigated lands and is suitable for paddy cultivation. To allow irrigation which is essential for rice, terraces are cut in the hill sides. This terracing is a distinctive and important feature of Himalayan cultivation. Cardamom lands are meant exclusively for cardamom cultivation.

Principal food crops of this region are rice, maize, millet, phapar and money crops are cardamom, potatoes, oranges and vegetables. Tea and cinchona are two important plantation crops of the area.

The region has some mineral deposits which include coal, graphite, iron, copper ore, lime, etc. But none except coal has so far been exploited with profit. It has some forest resources also.

### *Region II*

The region comprises two northern districts of the State—Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Bhutan State and Darjeeling district, on the east by the State of Assam and on the south and south-west by East Pakistan. Geographically, the region forms part of the Himalayan Terai. The portion of Jalpaiguri district on the east of the river Teesta is known as 'Western Duars'. The northern fringe of the region is mountainous and the rest of the areas is level plain intersected by numerous rivers and hillstreams.

The region has an area of 9573 sq. km. and a population of 23.79 lakhs (Census 1961). The density of population per sq. km. is 248. There are 13 towns in the region, of which only 3 are municipal towns. Only about 8 per cent. of the total population reside in urban areas. In the field of literacy, southern part of the region comprising the districts of Cooch Behar is comparatively advanced, 21.0 per cent. of the population of the district are literate as against 19.2 per cent. in Jalpaiguri district. The overall percentage of literates in the region is 20.0.

The seasons in this region of the State follow generally the course of those of other districts in the plains, but owing to proximity to the hills, the rainfall is much heavier and the temperature is rarely excessive. The climate of the area is rather damp.

There are numerous forests in Jalpaiguri. But in Cooch Behar there is practically none. The general health of the region is not good.

The region is industrially backward. About 60 per cent. of the working population of the area are engaged in cultivation and 21 per cent. in plantation and other primary activities. Jalpaiguri is the tea growing district of West Bengal. The entire district except for intervals of patches of ordinary cultivation, is studded with tea gardens all over. More than a third of the district population is supported by tea industry.

The greater part of the district of Jalpaiguri and the entire district of Cooch Behar are covered with alluvial soil and produce good crops. Rice, Jute, tobacco and mustard are principal crops of the area. Betelnut palms are grown extensively in this region.

The only mineral of importance is limestone. Large quantities of limestone are quarried along the foot of the Bhutan hills, especially in Jainti.



### *Region III*

This is a narrow strip of land stretching from the northern boundary of the district of 24-Parganas to the southern boundary of the district of Darjeeling and consists of four administrative districts—West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia. The river Ganges divides the region into two distinct parts—the districts of West Dinajpur and Malda on the north and the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia on the south. The Ganges stands as a natural barrier separating the two blocks without any direct communication between them.

The area is bounded on the north by the district of Darjeeling and East Pakistan, on the east by East Pakistan, on the West by the State of Bihar and districts of Birbhum, Burdwan and Hooghly and on the south by the district of 24-Parganas.

The northern block is mainly covered by alluvium. In the southern portion of the West Dinajpur district and in areas of Malda district on the east of the river Mahananda there is a tract of old alluvium known as "Barind". The tract is comparatively high and the soil is least fertile.

Excepting the portion lying west of the river Bhagirathi which is known as "Rahr" the entire area of the southern block is plain alluvium. The "Rahr" tract is of lateritic composition and somewhat undulating.

The area of the region is 18280 sq. km. and contains a population of 65.49 lakhs (Census 1961). The density of population per sq. km. works out as 358. There are 16 municipal and 13 non-municipal towns in this region. Only about 10 per cent. of the total population reside in urban areas and about 90 per cent. in rural areas. Percentage of literates in the region varies from 13.8 per cent. in Malda to 27.2 per cent. in Nadia. Overall rate of literacy in the region is 18.8 per cent.

With the exception of a few isolated pockets, the general health of the region is not good.

Although there are some household industries in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia, the region is industrially backward. About 67 per cent. of the working population are engaged in cultivation, 9 per cent. in household industry and 11 per cent. in services other than transport, storage and communication.

The region is mainly plain alluvium. Various crops are grown in this region both in kharif and rabi seasons. Though Aman paddy is grown extensively in this region, Aus paddy and jute are also grown on a considerable scale. Rabi crops such as pulses, rape and mustard, linseed, wheat, maize, millet and sugarcane are grown in large areas.

Mango is an important cash crop of this region. Considerable areas of Malda and Murshidabad districts are permanently laid down with mango trees. Mulberry is also an important crop of the area.

### *Region IV*

The region comprises the three lower Bengal districts, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Nadia and Burdwan, on the north-east by East Pakistan, on the north west by the districts of Burdwan and Bankura, on the east by East Pakistan, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore.

The river Hooghly flowing through the region separates the districts of Howrah and Hooghly from the district of 24-Parganas. The region falls within the limits of the Gangetic delta, and its physical features resemble those common to all deltaic lands. The area can be divided into two natural divisions. The northern tract constituting the old well raised deltaic formation and the low-lying Sunderbans towards the sea-board on the south.

With the exception of the Goghat Police Station of the Hooghly district lying west of the river Darakeswar, the entire region is alluvial in formation. The greater part of the Goghat Police Station is undulating and rocky, consisting of the low laterite fringe of the Bankura uplands.

The Sunderbans area in the south represents lands still in a state of formation. There are innumerable islands in the area, presenting a swampy look. Most of these are reserved forest.

The climate of the region except Goghat is hot and moist. Goghat is drier and colder in winter, but hotter and less humid in summer.

The narrow strip on two sides of the river Hooghly is highly industrialised and naturally very densely populated.

The region covers an area of 18,327 sq. km. with a population of 105.51 lakhs. The density of population per sq. km. is 576.

Out of 89 municipal and 95 non-municipal towns of the State, 41 municipal and 47 non-municipal towns are in this region. About 32 per cent. of the total population of the region are urban residents which constitute about 40 per cent. of the total urban population of the State.

The city of Calcutta, though embedded in this region, has been treated as a separate region for the purpose of the present study. If the population of Calcutta is taken into consideration, the region holds slightly more than 74 per cent. of the urban population of the State.

The proportion of literates in the region is higher than that of any other region of the State except Calcutta. About 33.8 per cent. of the total population are literate.

The general health of the region except a few isolated areas is good.

The area is highly industrialised. Practically all the Jute mills of the country are situated in this region. About 24 per cent. of the working population are employed in manufacturing industries, 44 per cent. in agriculture, 9 per cent. in trade and commerce and 13 per cent. in services other than transport, storage and communications.

It has already been stated that with the exception of western portion of Hooghly district, the entire region falls within the Gangetic alluvial plain. Soils are generally good for agriculture.

Rice is the principal crop of the region. Next to rice is Jute. Potatoes are grown extensively in Hooghly district. Pulses are also grown in some areas. Coconut cultivation is found in large areas of 24-Parganas and Howrah.

Nearly two-fifths of the forest area of the State are in the estuary region of the district of 24-Parganas.

### *Region V*

The region is bounded on the north and west by the State of Bihar, on the east by the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia, on the south-east by Hooghly district and on the south by Bankura district. Two administrative districts—Birbhum and Burdwan are included in it. The river Ajay flows along the common boundary of the two districts, thus separating the one from the other.

The narrow strip of land along the western boundary of the region covering almost the entire district of Birbhum and Asansol subdivision of Burdwan district which touches the eastern fringe of the table land of Chhotanagpur, is generally of a rolling nature. The surface is broken by a succession of undulations which in places are well pronounced and rise into fairly high ridges. The rest of the country comprising the south-eastern part of Birbhum and the remaining three subdivisions of Burdwan, viz, Burdwan, Kalna and Katwa consists more or less of flat alluvial plain.

Asansol area of the region is industrially very much developed. Raniganj coal field is also located in this area.

The region covers an area of 11,585 sq. km. and holds a population of 45.29 lakhs (Census 1961). The density of population per sq. km. works out as 391. There are 9 municipal and 16 non-municipal towns in this region. Urban population constitutes 15 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the area. Literacy among people in Burdwan district is much higher than that in Birbhum district. Percentage of literates in these two districts are 29.6 and 22.1 respectively. The overall percentage of literates in the region is 27.2.

The climate of the region is generally hot and dry. Summer months are too hot, and the winter months are fairly cold.

The western part of the region is healthier than the eastern part. It is largely due to its physical formation, for the surface is undulating, the soil is porous, and the rivers, streams and valleys that traverse the region afford ample facilities for drainage.

The region has a large coal reserve in Raniganj-Barkar area. This area also contains large reserve of iron ore. Near about Durgapur, coarse grained soft sand stones are found. These are utilised for making bricks and tiles. Good quality fireclay also occurs in this area. Large manufacturing industries have sprung up in the locality. This is one of the most important industrial region of the State.

Amongst the working population of the region, about 55 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, 12 per cent. in mining, quarrying and other primary activities, about 9 per cent. in manufacturing industries and 12 per cent. in services other than transport, storage and communication.

The western portion of the region consists of undulating uplands. The soil is mostly laterite. The eastern portion is of alluvial formation and consists of old alluvium. The high lands are poorer than low tracts. The alluvial river lands are most fertile.

Aman paddy is by far the most important crop of the region. Aus paddy is also grown in certain areas. Jute is grown mostly in Kalna and in some parts of Burdwan subdivision. Potato and sugarcane are also cultivated on a fairly large scale.

### *Region VI*

This region covers the three south-western districts of West Bengal, viz., Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Bihar and the district of Burdwan, on the east by the districts of Hooghly and Howrah and the river Hooghly, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the south-west by Orissa and on the west by Bihar.

As regards physical aspects, the region is most varied, of the regions of West Bengal. The western portion of the region is uneven and undulating and consists of broken rocky country with numerous groups of hills and isolated peaks. These uplands form the eastern fringe of the Chhotanagpur plateau. The eastern portion has been formed out of alluvial deposits and is flat plain like other plain districts of the State. On the south and south-west, the tract is maritime and is subject to tidal waves and to the inroads of the sea.

With a population of 73.66 lakhs, the region covers an area of 26,744 sq. km. Population density per sq. km. is 275. There are 15 municipal and 9 non-municipal towns in the area. About 7 per cent. of the total population reside in the urban areas. The percentages of literates to total population in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia are 27.3, 23.1 and 17.8 respectively. The overall percentage is 24.6.

The climate of the arid stretches in the north and west of the region is quite different from that in the east and south. In the upland tracts of the former, climate is drier than that of the latter where it is hot and humid like the south-eastern districts of the State.

The dry areas are fairly healthy, so also the maritime tract of the south.

The people in this region is principally dependent on agriculture. Altogether 78 per cent. of the working population are engaged in cultivation 5 per cent. in household industries and 8 per cent. in services other than transport, storage and communication. The area is industrially backward.

The south and east of the region are an alluvial tract similar to most districts of the Gangetic plain in lower Bengal. The north and west of the area are mostly hilly and undulating and the soil is mainly infertile laterite.

Winter rice is the staple crop of the region. Rabi crops are grown on very small scale. The area is mainly a mono-cropped one. The region is specially important for production of lac.

Unlike other central regions of the State, this region has some forest areas.

### *Region VII*

The city of Calcutta alone forms this region. It is practically embedded in the district of 24 Parganas. The river Hooghly flows along the western boundary of the city. This is one of the biggest cities in India and serves as the nerve centre of north-eastern India.

The city has an area of approximately 104 sq. km. and a population of 29.27 lakhs (according to Census 1961). The density of population per sq. km. is a little over 28,000. The capital city of West Bengal being one of most important trading and industrial centres of the east attracts people from outside for employment in different fields. It is for this reason, there is preponderance of males in the city's population, sex ratio being 612 females per 1,000 males.

The railway terminals, airport and sea-port of Calcutta play a vital role in the economy of the country. It is the largest terminal port in south Asia and commands the largest and richest hinterland. It handles the import and export trade of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and even Madhya Pradesh.

The region is practically devoid of natural resources and very few people are engaged in primary activities. By far the largest number of working population of this great city are employed in services other than transport, storage and communications—percentage being 35.0. Next in order of importance is manufacturing industry which provides employment to 25 per cent. of the working population. Trade and commerce provides employment to 23.9 per cent. of the workers, transport, storage and communication to 11.7 per cent. and construction to 3.2 per cent. The region has thus characteristics which are quite distinct from those of other regions of the State.

The city is an important centre of education and has as many as three Universities within its boundaries. More than 59 per cent. of the city's population were found literate in 1961. Amongst the regions, it holds the highest percentage of literates.

## CHAPTER II

### Plan Programmes

Planning in India began in 1951. Two Five-Year Plans have already been over, and the Third Five-Year Plan is in progress. The central objective of the Planning in India is "to raise the standard of living of the people and to open to them opportunities for a richer and more varied life". The objective is really very broad and actually covers all aspects of human life. For the achievement of such an objective a sound and strong economic foundation was considered essential. Hence, in the initial stages of the plan, more emphasis was given on increased production.

The First Five-Year Plan laid utmost stress on improvement of agricultural production, particularly on increased production of food crops. The Second Five-Year Plan aimed at increased industrial production and emphasised the need for "rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on basic and heavy industries". But the Third Five-Year Plan laid stress on "achievement of self-sufficiency in food grains and increase in agricultural production and also on expansion of basic industries".

The State Plans of West Bengal were drawn up within the framework of All-India Plans. Consequently they had the same general and special objectives as the All-India Plans. But problems peculiar to the State were taken notice of in drawing up the State Plans.

An analysis of the plan outlays will indicate the relative importance attached to different sectors in the three plans.

The following table gives the Sector-wise outlays of three State Plans

(Plan provision)

Head of Development	First Plan 1951-56		Second Plan 1956-61		Third Plan 1961-66 (original)	
	Provision in crores of rupees	Percentage to total	Provision in crores of rupees	Percentage to total	Provision in crores of rupees	Percentage to total
1. Agricultural Programmes. ..	8.43	11.67	17.86	11.33	54.34	18.54
(i) Agricultural production.	3.25	4.50	5.23	3.32	17.77	6.06
(ii) Minor Irrigation ..	2.38	3.29	2.93	1.86	16.32	5.77
(iii) Soil conservation ..	0.05	0.07	0.83	0.53	4.71	1.67
(iv) Other Programmes	2.75	3.81	8.87	5.62	15.54	5.30
2. Co-operation and Community Development.	0.09	0.12	16.63	10.55	16.81	5.73
3. Irrigation and Power	15.80	21.87	30.74	19.50	63.85	21.78
(i) Irrigation ..	14.84	20.54	7.71	4.89	11.80	4.02
(ii) Others including power.	0.96	1.33	23.03	14.61	52.05	17.76
4. Industry (including Durgapur Industries Projects).	1.15	1.59	14.94	9.47	32.74	
5. Transport and Communication.	15.54	21.51	19.47	12.35	26.50	9.04
(i) Roads ..	13.83	19.14	17.48	11.09	25.00	8.53
(ii) Others ..	1.71	2.37	1.99	1.26	1.50	0.51
6. Social Services ..	31.24	43.24	55.34	35.10	84.52	28.83
(i) Education ..	11.18	15.48	22.17	14.06	36.85	12.57
(ii) Health ..	15.76	21.81	20.59	13.06	19.80	6.76
(iii) Other Social services.	4.30	5.95	12.58	7.98	27.87	9.50
7. Miscellaneous ..			2.69	1.70	14.39	4.91
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>157.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>293.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The above table shows that out of a total outlay of Rs.72.25 crores of the First Plan Rs.20.52 crores were earmarked for development of agricultural production, Irrigation and Soil conservation, Rs.13.83 crores for development of roads, Rs.11.18 crores for development of education and Rs.15.76 crores for improvement of health. The Plan, thus, laid utmost stress on increased agricultural production which was in conformity with its objective. Health, education, and roads also received sufficient importance in the State's First Five-Year Plan.

The Second Five-Year Plan of West Bengal laid more stress on development of industries and power and allotted a sum of Rs.14.94 crores for development of industry. The amount was about thirteen times of that allotted in the First Plan.

Though the Second Plan laid emphasis on industrial development, it did not neglect the other sectors. In fact, the outlays for almost all the sectors of the plan were more than what were provided for them in the First Plan. The outlay for agricultural production increased from Rs. 3.25 crores in the First Plan to 5.23 crores in the Second Plan and that for development of roads increased from Rs. 13.83 crores to Rs. 17.48 crores. Similarly, the provision for education increased from Rs.11.18 crores to Rs. 22.17 crores and that for health increased from Rs. 15.76 crores to Rs. 20.59 crores. The outlay for minor irrigation increased only marginally. At most of the major irrigation projects completed during the First Plan period, comparatively much less amount was provided for this sector in the Second Plan.

The outlays of different sectors in the Third Plan were more than those in the Second Plan, excepting the sectors of health and transport. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 293.15 crores, Rs. 17.77 crores were provided for agricultural production, Rs. 16.32 crores for minor irrigation, Rs. 4.71 crores for soil conservation and Rs. 11.80 crores for major and medium irrigation. Thus an amount of Rs. 50.60 crores or about 17 per cent. of the total plan outlay were allocated for development of agriculture.

An amount of Rs. 32.74 crores or about 11 per cent. of the total outlay was allocated for industry. Rs. 25.60 crores or 8.5 per cent. of the plan outlay were earmarked for roads, Rs. 36.85 crores or 12.6 per cent. of the outlay for education and Rs. 19.80 crores or 6.8 per cent. of the outlay for health.

The analysis of the plan outlays reveals that sufficient importance was given to agriculture, irrigation, roads, education and health in all the three State Plans.

It has been indicated in the previous chapter that the present report on the study of the impact of plan programmes in West Bengal will deal with only four sectors of development, viz., agriculture, education, health and roads. Agriculture will naturally, include irrigation, and soil conservation which are intimately connected with the programmes of development of the same. The subsequent chapters will be devoted to discussions of the impacts of plan programmes on the sectors in physical terms. An account of the achievement of plan programmes in terms of expenditure will be given in the following paragraphs. It would have been more useful and interesting, if sectorwise plan expenditure could be discussed separately for each region of the State. But unfortunately, data are not available separately for each region.

Agricultural programmes include programmes of animal husbandry, dairy and milk supply, forests and fisheries. But as these programmes are not directly connected with the programmes of agricultural production these are excluded from the scope of discussion.

**Plan Expenditures**

(In crores of rupees)

Head of Development	First Plan (1951-56)	Second Plan (1956-61)	Total (2 + 3)	Third Plan (1961-64)	Total (4 + 5)
	2	3			
1. Agricultural Production	3.41	3.72	7.13	4.17	11.30
2. Minor Irrigation ..	2.23	1.83	4.06	4.16	8.22
3. Major and Medium Irrigation	12.61	8.66	21.27	6.58	27.85
4. Soil Conservation ..	0.02	0.46	0.48	0.76	1.24
Sub-total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	18.27	14.67	32.94	15.67	48.61
5. Roads ..	13.38	14.60	27.98	10.72	38.70
6. Education	11.79	30.54	42.33	28.55	70.88
7. Health	14.50	12.65	27.15	12.30	39.45
Grand Total	57.94	72.46	130.40	67.24	197.64

It may be seen from the above table that till the end of 1953-64, Rs. 48.61 crores were spent for development of agriculture in this State. Of this total amount Rs. 11.30 crores were spent for improvement of agricultural production, Rs. 8.22 crores for minor irrigation, Rs. 27.85 crores for major and medium irrigation and Rs. 1.24 crores for soil conservation. The amounts spent for road development, education and health, were Rs. 38.70 crores, Rs. 70.88 crores, and Rs. 39.45 crores respectively. This shows that during the plan period, maximum amount was spent for education. Amounts spent for road development and health were almost equal but less than that spent for agriculture.



It may also be observed that during the First Plan Rs. 18.27 crores were spent for agriculture. The amount was higher than the amount spent under any of the three development heads—roads, education and health. But during the Second Plan, the amount spent for agriculture was not only less than the amount spent under the same head in First Plan, but also less than the expenditure under education head. If expenditure be any indicator of achievement, it can be said that education had made a substantial progress during the Second Plan. The trend of expenditure under this head during the first three years of the current plan is also encouraging. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 36.85 crores, Rs. 28.55 crores or about 77 per cent. have already been spent. It may be pointed out here that the expenditure under education head exceeded the outlays in the First and Second Plans.

During the First Plan, an amount of Rs. 18.27 crores was spent under agriculture read against the plan provision of Rs. 20.52 crores, the percentage being 89.0. But during the Second Plan, Rs. 14.67 crores were spent against the plan outlay of Rs. 16.70 crores. The percentage of amount spent worked out as Rs. 87.8 which was slightly less than that in the First Plan. The progress of the agricultural programmes during the first three years of Third Plan was not quite satisfactory. Only 31.0 per cent. of the outlay on the schemes could be spent till the end of March 1964.

The expenditure on road development during the First Plan was Rs. 13.38 crores against the plan provision of Rs. 13.83 crores, percentage being 96.7. But the achievement during Second Plan was not so satisfactory. Only 83.5 per cent. of the allotted amount under this head was spent during the Second Plan period. During the first three years of the Third Plan, only about 42.9 per cent. of the plan provision under the head 'roads' had been spent and more than 57 per cent. of the allotted amount are to be spent within next two years to achieve the target.

Under the development head 'health', about 92.0 per cent. of the amount allotted in the First Plan were spent. But during the Second Plan only 61.4 per cent. of allotted amount was spent. Thus the achievement in terms of expenditure was not satisfactory in the Second Plan. The progress during the first three years of the Third Plan was, however, quite satisfactory, when about 62.1 per cent. of the amount allocated under health were spent.

The following table summarises the performance in terms of expenditure during the plan periods, in respect of four sectors—agriculture, road, education and health.

#### Plan achievement

(Expenditure as percentage of outlay)

Head of Development	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan (1961-64)
Agriculture	89.0	87.8	31.0
Roads ..	96.7	83.6	42.9
Education	105.5	137.8	77.5
Health ..	92.0	61.4	62.1

## CHAPTER III

### Agriculture

Although West Bengal leads over all other States in India in the field of industry, agriculture is the main stay of life for her people. Census 1951 revealed that about 59 per cent. of the population of the State depend on agriculture for their livelihood. But agriculture being the least remunerative, the condition of these people is far from satisfactory. Besides, the State though fortunate, in having fertile agricultural lands, cannot produce enough food for her people. Thus to improve the condition of the people dependent on agriculture and to meet the chronic shortages of food, it is necessary to increase agricultural production in the State. Increase in agricultural production will not only help in ameliorating the condition of the bulk of the State's population but also help in strengthening the economic base of the State. It is for this reason, the Five-Year Plans of the State gave utmost emphasis on improvement of agricultural production and particularly on the increase in production of food crops.

The increase in agricultural production can be achieved either by increasing the area under crops or by improving the rates of yield of crops or by combination of both. The area under crops, rather the cropped area can be increased either by increasing the net cropped area, by bringing more lands under plough or by increasing the gross cropped area through extensive and multiple cropping. The higher yield rates can be achieved through adoption of improved agricultural practices.

West Bengal is a densely populated area, the density of population per sq. km. being 394. The pressure on agricultural land is naturally very heavy. According to Census 1961, 54 per cent. of the working population of the State are engaged in Agriculture. The State has attained a high degree of land utilisation and there is very little scope for extending agriculture to new fields. Therefore, the alternative is to obtain better yields of crops by adopting improved agricultural practices and to increase production by introducing the practice of multiple cropping of agricultural lands on a wider scale.

To achieve the desired objective, various schemes were formulated under the State's Five-Year Plans. These include irrigation, distribution of fertilisers and manures, distribution of improved seeds, improvement of cultural practices, plant protections, soil conservation, demonstration and farm information, reclamation of water logged lands, agricultural education and training, agricultural research and marketing and warehousing. Quite a large amount had been spent in implementing these schemes. The work already done has started producing results.

The discussions that follow will give a detailed analysis of the changes that have taken place in the agricultural sector due to the implementation of the plan schemes in the State and of the extent of benefit derived by different regions.

### Land utilisation

It has been stated earlier that the State has achieved a high degree of land utilisation for agriculture. Out of a total geographical area of 7.94 million hectares in 1950-51, 4.75 million hectares or about 59.8 per cent. were under cultivation and 0.46 million hectares or about 5.8 per cent. although brought under plough remained as current fallow. Thus in the pre-plan year, about 65.6 per cent.

of the geographical area of the State was under the plough. The percentage of area under plough remained practically at the same level till the end of the First Plan period. After the merger of certain territories from Bihar with West Bengal in 1956, it registered a slight fall, and the percentage of area under plough during the Second Plan period worked out as 65.3. The fall was mainly due to inclusion of proportionately large areas of forest and other uncultivated lands of the district of Purulia. But the position showed slight improvement in the last year of the Second Plan, 1960-61, when the percentage of land under plough reached the level of 65.7. During the first two years of Third Plan the proportion of land under plough recorded a marginal increase and the percentage worked out as 65.8.

In 1950-51, the State had 0.74 million hectares of cultivable land which were not brought under plough. The area was about 9.3 per cent. of the total geographical area of the State. During the First Plan period, some of these areas were brought under cultivation and in 1955-56, the last year of the First Plan, percentage of such areas in the State was reduced to 8.0. The proportion of these areas registered a further fall during the Second Plan, and the percentage stood at 7.2 in 1960-61. The fall thereafter, was very small.

The above discussion reveals that land utilisation for agriculture in West Bengal has practically attained the level of Saturation, and the scope for further utilisation has dwindled. High rainfall, the nature of the topography and excessive pressure of population on land are mainly responsible for such a high rate of utilisation.

A comparison of the land utilisation data of different region shows that region III comprising the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia has brought the maximum proportion of its land under plough. About 79.9 per cent. of the geographical area of the region was under plough in 1950-51. Though the proportion of such land recorded a slight fall during the First Plan period it showed a substantial rise during the Second Plan. In 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan, the percentage of such land in the region reached the level of 82.5. Thereafter it showed a further rise.

The region V comprising the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum comes next in order. About 72.2 per cent. of total geographical area of the region was under plough in the pre-plan year, 1950-51. But it showed a gradual rise during the first two plan periods. The percentage of land under plough which was 75.2 at the end of First Plan rose to 75.5 at the end of the Second Plan. In the field of land utilisation for agriculture, the region VI consisting of the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore occupies the third position. About 70.9 per cent. of the total geographical area of the region was brought under plough before the commencement of Five-Year Plans in this State. The proportion showed a gradual fall during the plan periods. The fall was mainly due to diversion of some arable land to non-arable category. Construction of roads, conversion of arable land to homestead lands, extension of forest area, etc., are responsible for such change. Besides, during the Second Plan period, the district of Purulia was merged with this region. Larger proportion of non-arable area of the district also acted adversely. At the end of Second Plan, the percentage of area under plough in the region stood at 64.7. No appreciable change was noticed thereafter.

The region II comprising the two north Bengal districts, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar occupies the fourth position. The percentage of area under plough in the region fell from 55.9 in 1950-51 to 55.8 in 1955-56. It then rose to 59.2 in 1960-61. During the first two years of Third Plan it maintained its up trend. The proportion of land under plough to total geographical area of the region IV consisting of the districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly, is slightly less than that of region II. But it showed a rise during the plan periods. In 1950-51, the percentage was 52.9. It rose to 53.8 in 1955-56 and remained practically at the same level till the end of 1962-63.

Region I consists of the district of Darjeeling. The greater portion of the district is hilly and is not suitable for agriculture. In spite of this disadvantage, area under plough increased during the Second Plan period. In 1950-51, the percentage of land under plough to total area was 32.7. It declined to 31.7 at the end of 1955-56 and then rose to 33.0 at the end of 1960-61. In 1961-62 and 1962-63, it showed a further rise.

The data given in the table below will indicate the changes that have taken place in the proportions of land under plough in different regions of the State during the first two plan periods.

**Area under plough as percentage to geographical area**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period
I ..	32.7	31.7	32.1	33.0	32.5
II ..	55.9	55.8	56.0	59.2	58.2
III ..	79.9	79.6	79.6	82.5	81.3
IV ..	52.9	53.8	53.7	53.8	53.6
V ..	72.2	75.2	74.4	75.5	75.3
VI ..	70.9	69.9	70.0	64.7	64.8
State ..	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.7	65.3

The table shows that the proportion of land under plough has increased during the first two plan periods in all regions except region VI. The increase was 5.9 per cent. in region II, 4.6 per cent. in region V, 3.3 per cent. in region III, 1.7 per cent. in region IV and 0.9 per cent. in region I.

The percentage of net cropped area to total area of different regions is set out in the table below :

**Percentage of net cropped area to total area**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period
I ..	28.4	28.7	28.7	31.5	30.8
II ..	47.6	54.6	52.2	56.2	55.8
III ..	70.5	76.9	74.0	78.7	75.7
IV ..	50.4	52.1	52.3	51.9	50.8
V ..	69.2	71.1	70.4	73.1	71.1
VI ..	64.5	62.9	61.5	56.6	55.3
State ..	59.7	62.0	60.7	61.3	59.7

The above table shows that percentage of net cropped area to total geographical area of the State increased during the First Plan. But during the Second Plan it declined slightly. This was mainly due to inclusion of proportionately less cropped area of transferred territories, particularly from Purulia district. If the position at the end of the Second Plan is compared with that of the pre-plan year, it will be seen, that the proportion of net cropped area to total geographical area has substantially increased in regions I, II and III and moderately in regions IV and V. The per cent. age increase is 10.9 in region I, 18.1 in region II, 11.6 in region III, 3.0 in region IV and 5.6 in region V. During the first two years of the current plan, the net cropped area in all the regions except regions V and VI showed a rising trend and reached a level higher than that arrived at the end of Second Plan (Table 1.2 appendix).

It may be pointed out here that due to various developmental work and increase in population, the arable land of the State is decreasing gradually and the proportion of non-arable area is increasing. The table below will show the changes that have taken place in the arable and non-arable areas of different regions during the plan periods.

Percentage of non-arable and arable areas to total geographical area

Region	Non-arable area					Arable area				
	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period
I ..	60.8	61.9	61.3	61.5	61.7	39.2	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.3
II ..	28.9	31.6	30.5	32.8	32.1	71.1	68.4	69.5	67.2	67.9
III ..	12.2	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.1	87.8	86.5	87.0	87.1	86.9
IV ..	39.2	39.7	39.4	40.8	40.6	60.8	60.3	60.6	59.2	59.4
V ..	19.1	19.2	19.2	20.1	19.8	80.9	80.8	80.8	79.9	80.2
VI ..	19.3	20.5	20.3	23.9	23.5	80.7	79.5	79.7	76.1	76.5
State ..	25.1	26.4	26.0	27.0	26.8	74.9	73.6	71.0	73.0	73.2

It may be seen from the above table that the proportion of arable area in the State decreased from 74.9 per cent. to 73.0 per cent. during the period from 1950-51 to 1960-61, while the proportion of non-arable area increased from 25.1 per cent. to 27.0 during the same period. Amongst the regions, decrease in arable area is substantial in regions VI and II, percentages being 5.7 and 5.5 respectively. Percentage decrease in regions IV, I, V and III are 2.6, 1.8, 1.2 and 0.8 respectively. The proportion of arable land to total geographical area did not show any appreciable change during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

It is interesting to note that during the decennium 1950-51 to 1960-61, about 22.6 per cent. of the total culturable waste land, that is the uncultivated land excluding current fallow, in this State were brought under use either for the purposes of agriculture or for other purposes. The percentage of such land to total geographical area registered a fall from 9.3 to 7.2. The progress made in different regions is indicated in the following table :

**Percentage of other uncultivated land excluding current fallow to total geographical area**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period
I ..	6.5	6.4	6.6	5.4	5.8
II ..	15.2	12.5	13.5	8.0	9.7
III ..	7.9	7.0	7.4	4.8	5.6
IV ..	7.9	6.5	6.9	5.5	5.8
V ..	8.8	5.6	6.4	4.4	5.0
VI ..	9.8	9.6	9.7	11.4	11.7
State ..	9.3	8.0	8.4	7.2	7.9

The table shows that the culturable waste land decreased considerably in all the regions except region VI. The increase in the latter region was due to inclusion of Purulia. But a close observation will show that during the First Plan period, the culturable waste land in region VI declined from 9.8 per cent. to 9.6 per cent. The higher percentage for average Second Plan period than that for the closing year 1960-61 indicates that it was on the decline. In other regions the percentage decrease varied from 50.0 per cent. in region V to 16.3 per cent. in region I. The percentage fall in regions II, III and IV were 47.0, 41.4 and 30.4 respectively. No appreciable change in the area of culturable waste land in any of the regions was noticed after the Second Plan period.

Although West Bengal has attained a very high rate of land utilisation, the pressure of population on arable land is quite heavy. In 1950-51, per capita cultivable area in the State was 0.24 hectares. But with increase in population, it began to decrease gradually. Per capita arable area decreased to 0.20 hectares at the end of the First Plan and to 0.18 hectares at the close of the Second Plan. Thereafter it remained practically at the same level till the end of 1962-63. The following table will indicate the relative position of different regions of the State in respect of per capita arable area.

## Per Capita Cultivable area in hectares

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1962-63
I ..	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.18
II ..	0.42	0.33	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.25
III ..	0.32	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.23
IV ..	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.10
V ..	0.29	0.24	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.19
VI ..	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.26
State ..	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.20	0.18

It may be seen from the table that during the period 1950-51 to 1960-61 the per capita cultivable area decreased by about 0.15 hectares in region II, by 0.09 hectares in region V, by 0.08 hectares in region I, by 0.07 hectares in regions III and VI and by 0.03 hectares in region IV. The per capita cultivable area at the end of the Second Plan was 0.28 hectares in region VI, 0.27 hectares in region II, 0.25 hectares in region III, 0.20 hectares in region V, 0.19 hectares in region I and 0.11 hectares in region IV. Due to increase in population the per capita cultivable area in different regions registered a fall during the early part of Third Plan. The per capita area at the end of 1962-63 stood at 0.18 hectares in region I, 0.25 hectares in region II, 0.23 hectares in region III, 0.10 hectares in region IV, 0.19 hectares in region V and 0.26 hectares in region VI. The relative position of the regions does not materially change, even if the per capita area is calculated with rural population of the respective regions. The table below gives the cultivable area per head of rural population in different regions as in the pre-plan year, at the end of the First and Second Plans and in 1962-63.

## Cultivable area per head of rural population

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1962-63
I ..	0.35	0.29	0.25	0.24
II ..	0.45	0.34	0.28	0.26
III ..	0.35	0.29	0.27	0.25
IV ..	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.14
V ..	0.31	0.26	0.22	0.21
VI ..	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.28
State ..	0.31	0.26	0.23	0.22



It has been stated earlier that the net cropped area in all the regions except region VI had increased during the plan periods. But this increase was largely offset by the population increase in rural areas. It may be seen from the following table that the net cropped area per head of rural population decreased substantially in all the regions during the plan periods.

Net cropped area per head of rural population

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1962-63
I .. ..	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.20
II .. ..	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.23
III .. ..	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23
IV .. ..	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12
V .. ..	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.19
VI .. ..	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.20
State ..	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.19

The net cropped area per head of rural population declined by about 20 per cent. in the State during the first two plans. The decline was more rapid during the First Plan than in the Second Plan. The fall in per capita area during the period 1950-51 to 1960-61 in different regions varied from 28 to 14 per cent. The worst affected are regions V and VI, where the percentage fall was 26 and 28 respectively. Regions I and II recorded a fall of 20 per cent. each while the respective fall in regions III and IV were 14 and 19 per cent.

In spite of the fact that there is acute scarcity of arable land in West Bengal, sufficient efforts do not seem to have been made to increase the gross cropped area by multiple cropping during the plan periods.

Although the intensity of cropping in this State increased to some extent during the plan periods, still it is very low. In 1950-51, double cropped area constituted about 12.8 per cent. of the total net area sown. The percentage rose to 16.8 at the end of the First Plan and to 16.9 at the end of the Second Plan. That the crop intensity in the State is going up steadily can be seen from a comparison of percentages of the double cropped area to net area sown during the two plan periods. The percentage of double cropped area which was 15.8 during the First Plan period increased to 16.3 during the Second Plan period—the rise was about 3 percent. Further progress was noticed during the first two years of the current plan. The progress that had been made in different regions within the State in increasing the intensity of cropping during the plan periods is indicated in the following table:

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## Double cropped area as percentage of net area sown

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1962-63
I ..	10.0	18.2	16.4	16.0	15.2	15.4
II ..	9.8	14.0	11.1	10.8	12.6	13.1
III ..	29.5	35.4	33.6	34.5	33.6	35.3
IV ..	11.8	15.2	14.4	15.1	14.4	16.4
V ..	5.2	9.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.8
VI ..	4.6	5.8	5.8	7.4	6.5	7.0
State ..	12.8	16.8	15.8	16.9	16.3	17.4

The above table shows that double cropping practice is not prevalent in region III where more than one-third of the net cropped areas are sown more than once. In other regions the practice has been adopted on a comparatively small scale. A close examination of the table will indicate that the intensity of cropping in all the regions showed a substantial rise during the First Plan period. But the tempo was not maintained during the Second Plan period. Out of six regions, two regions (I and V) recorded a decline, two regions (III and IV) remained practically at the same position where they were during the First plan, and the remaining two (II and VI) registered a rise in the area under double cropping.

The region II which showed a rise was actually on the decline, as is evident from the fact that the percentage of double cropped area at the close of Second Plan was lower than the percentage worked out for the plan period.

## Irrigation

The low intensity of cropping in this State is attributed mainly to inadequacy of irrigational facilities. The available facilities are not enough to remove the scarcity of water in winter months when the lands generally lie fallow.

In 1950-51, about 20.9 percent. of the net area sown in West Bengal were under irrigation. The percentage of irrigated areas rose to 22.5 in 1955-56 and to 26.2 in 1960-61. During the First Plan period, about 21.0 per cent. of the net cropped area received irrigation. But with the extension of facilities, the net irrigated area in the State increased to 25.3 during the Second Plan period.

The table set out below indicates the percentage of net area sown received irrigation in different regions during the first two plan periods.

## Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown :

Region	1950-51.	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period.
I	31.5	24.3	25.3	23.5	23.5
II	13.0	15.3	15.0	15.1	15.5
III	6.6	9.2	7.9	10.1	9.4
IV	5.0	14.2	13.3	20.3	17.7
V	44.1	44.4	45.5	59.4	55.1
VI	30.4	30.8	30.1	31.0	32.3
State	20.9	22.5	22.0	26.2	25.3

It may be seen from the table that region V consisting of the districts of Birbhum and Burdwan had the largest proportion of the net area sown under irrigation. Next in order is region VI comprising the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore, followed by region I, consisting of the district of Darjeeling. In other regions proportion of net area sown under irrigation is comparatively low.

Compared to the proportion of net cropped area under irrigation in 1950-51 the proportion in 1960-61, was higher by about 153.7 per cent. in region IV, by about 53.0 per cent. in region III, by about 34.7 per cent. in region V, by about 16.2 per cent. in region II and by about 2.0 per cent. in region VI. In region I it showed a decline.

The above discussion gives an idea about the extent of irrigation facilities that had been extended to cultivated areas of different regions of the State. The discussion does not, however, give any idea about the extent of irrigation facilities that had been extended to cropped areas in the regions. The table below gives the percentage of gross cropped area irrigated during the two plan periods.

## Gross area irrigated as percentage of gross cropped area.

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period
I	28.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	20.4
II	11.9	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7
III	5.2	7.0	6.1	7.5	7.2
IV	7.8	12.4	11.9	17.6	15.5
V	42.8	43.0	41.3	54.2	51.5
VI	29.2	29.6	31.3	28.9	30.5
State	18.8	19.8	19.7	22.4	21.9

The table shows that the percentage of gross cropped area under irrigation had increased during the first two plans in all the regions except region I, as also in the State. It may be observed that the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown in all the regions is greater than the percentage of gross area irrigated to gross cropped area. This shows that the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area is less than that of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated.

It may be concluded from this that the irrigation facilities are increasing at a slower rate than the rate of adoption of double cropping practices in the State. It may be pointed out here that paddy, the principal crop of the State, which can not thrive without standing water receives the major share of the irrigation facilities, and other crops get little Rabi crops which are grown after harvesting of winter paddy can hardly share the irrigation facilities that now exist.

Uptil now, canals and tanks are the two major sources of irrigation in West Bengal. In 1950-51, the area irrigated from canals formed about 28.2 per cent. of the total irrigated area and that from tanks about 42.6 per cent. But, in course of the two plan periods, the percentage of area irrigated from tanks reduced to 23.9 per cent. and that from canals increased to 61.6 per cent. Well irrigation is not of much significance except in region II (Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri). Apart from these three sources, underground water (with pumps), river water etc. are also used for irrigation purposes. Percentage of area irrigated from these unspecified sources declined from 27.9 in 1950-51 to 13.3 in 1960-61.

The pattern of irrigation in this state varies from region to region. Region I (Darjeeling) is mainly a hilly area and irrigation is not a problem there. Water is generally conveyed from Jhoras and ravines by means of bamboo duct or galvanised iron pipes to terraces for irrigation. The area irrigated from other sources thus formed about 99.1 per cent. of the total area irrigated in the region in 1950-51. But with increase in availability of canal water for irrigation, the percentage reduced to 86.8 in 1960-61 and the percentage of area irrigated from canal increased from 0.9 in 1950-51 to 13.2 in 1960-61. Well and tank irrigation are not in vogue in this region.

In region II (Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri) canal irrigation is most prevalent and well irrigation is of some significance. But the proportion of area irrigated from well was found to be decreasing gradually, and that from canal increasing. The percentage of area irrigated from canals which was 82.9 in 1950-51, increased to 84.9 in 1960-61.

Irrigation from tanks and other sources was most prevalent in region III (West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia) in pre-plan period, when about 90.7 per cent. of the irrigated area received water from these sources. But the pattern had substantially changed during the plan periods. Canal water in 1960-61 provided irrigation to 57.6 per cent. of the total irrigated area as against 9.3 per cent. in 1950-51.

Similar is the condition in other regions. In 1950-51 area irrigated from tanks and other sources formed about 65.5 per cent. of the total irrigated area in region IV, about 71.8 per cent. in region V and 74.4 per cent. in region VI. But irrigation from these sources declined gradually during the plan periods and the canal irrigation took their place. The proportion of area irrigated from canal water increased during the plan periods from 34.1 per cent. to 74.8 per cent. in region IV, from 27.8 per cent. to 71.2 per cent. in region V and from 25.0 per cent. to 45.4 per cent. in region VI. Details may be seen from Table 1.8 in Appendix.

### Yield of principal crops

Rice is by far the most important crop grown in West Bengal. In 1950-51, about 74.1 per cent. of the gross cropped area of the State were under rice cultivation, about 1.54 per cent. under other food grains including pulses and the remaining 13.5 per cent. under other crops including jute, tea, oilseeds, potato, sugarcane, tobacco, etc., Jute and tea are two major cash crops of the State. Rice is grown extensively in all the regions but other crops are grown in selected localities. While discussing the yield rates of principal crops, only rice, wheat, barley, maize, gram, mabi pulses, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute, potato, and tobacco are considered. Tea being a plantation crop localised only in three northern districts has been left out from the scope of the present discussion.

It has been stated earlier that with the extension of irrigation facilities the State could cover only 26.2 per cent. of the net area sown with irrigation till the end of the Second Plan period. The State has, therefore, to depend largely on rainfall for agriculture. But timely and adequate showers occur rarely. A favourable year generally turns out to be a year of bumper production. But a year with unfavourable weather conditions produces such adverse effects on crops that no other measures can hardly compensate the damage. It is for this reason, yield rate of crops of a single year should not be used as an indicator of achievement. In the following paragraphs a comparative study of the average yield rates of the pre-plan period and the first, second, and first three years of Third Plan has been made.

Average yield per hectare (in kgs.) of rice.

Region	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first three years of Plan III
I	1133	1096	1161	1155	1117
II	1056	792	856	904	1004
III	854	826	884	865	919
IV	1063	1029	890	1037	1082
V	958	1218	1272	1281	1383
VI	895	1029	1036	1054	1072
State	946	1002	1027	1034	1085

Data in the above table show that yield rate of rice in West Bengal has been increasing steadily. In 1949-50, the yield per hectare was 946 kgs. In the pre-plan year 1950-51, the State produced 1002 kgs. of rice per hectare. During the First Plan, the State average yield was 1027 kgs. which increased to 1034 kgs. during the Second Plan. The achievement during the first three years of the Third Plan was quite remarkable, when the State could produce 1085 kgs. of rice per hectare that is 5 per cent. more than the Second Plan average yield. The yield rate of rice showed an upward trend in all the regions except region I (Darjeeling), where it showed a downward trend during the plan periods. In region II, the yield per hectare increased from 792 kgs. in 1950-51 to 1004 kgs. during early part of the Third Plan. Similarly in region III, the yield rate increased from 826 kgs. to 919 kgs. during

the same period. It may be pointed out here that region III, is an Aus (autumn rice) growing area. The yield rate of Aus is lower than that of Aman. It is for this reason the average yield of rice per hectare in this region is the lowest.

Among the three remaining regions, region V made a very good progress in increasing the average yield of rice per hectare. Yield rate in this region increased from 958 kgs. in 1949-50 and 1218 kgs. in 1950-51 to 1383 kgs. during the first three years of the Third Plan. In region IV, the rate increased from 1063 kgs. in 1949-50 and 1029 kgs. in 1950-51 to 1082 kgs. in the first three years of the Third Plan. The corresponding rise in region VI was from 895 kgs. and 1029 kgs. to 1072 kgs. It is observed that compared to the pre-plan year 1950-51, the average yield rate of rice during the first three years of the Third Plan in the State was higher by about 8.3 per cent. and compared to 1949-50 it was higher by about 14.7 per cent.

The average yield of rice per hectare in the first half of Third Plan was higher than that in 1950-51, by 27.0 per cent. in region II, by 11.3 per cent. in region III, by 13.6 per cent. in region V, by 5.2 per cent. in region IV, by 4.2 per cent. in region VI and by 19 per cent. in region I.

Data show that region V produced the maximum quantity of rice per hectare. Region I gives the next higher yield per hectare. Regions IV and VI give lower yield per hectare than region I. The minimum yield per hectare is given by region III.

Average yield rates of wheat in different regions in 1949-50, 1950-51 and three plan periods are set out in the table below :

Average yield per hectare (in kgs.) of wheat.

Region	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first three years of Plan III
II	667	850	690	824	708
III	579	848	768	505	676
V	571	750	833	519	594
VI	600	875	732	628	560
State	585	833	765	544	653

Wheat cultivation in West Bengal is mainly confined to four regions, viz., regions II, III, V and VI. But in regions II, V and VI, the crop is cultivated on a small scale. The principal wheat growing area is region III and the State average yield rate of wheat is largely influenced by the yield rate in region III.

It may be seen from the above table that average yield per hectare of wheat both in the State as well as in region III showed an irregular trend during the plan periods. The average yield per hectare which was 768 kgs. in region III during the First Plan fell to 505 kgs. during the Second Plan and then rose to 576 kgs. during the first half of the Third Plan. The corresponding figures for the State were 765 kgs., 544 kgs. and 653 kgs. It can be said that during the plan periods wheat yield did not show any improvement.

Cultivation of barley in the State is practically confined to region III and the yield rate of the crop in the State is largely influenced by the yield rate in this region. Like wheat, barley also did not show any improvement during the plan period. The average yield rate which was 639 kgs. in region III in 1949-50 increased to 835 kgs. in 1950-51. But during the First Plan, the rate moved down to 754 kgs. It went further down during the Second Plan and reached the level of 480 kgs. The yield rate which suffered a continuous set back during the first two plan periods, recovered partially during the first three years of the Third Plan when it attained the level of 647 kgs.

The yield rate of barley in the State also followed the same trend. The yield per hectare which was 636 kgs. in 1949-50, increased to 828 in 1950-51, the pre-plan year. During the First Plan, rate declined to 752 kgs. It moved further down to 478 kgs. during the Second Plan. But during the period 1961-64, the yield rate recorded some improvement and the average yield per hectare came to 639 kgs. But on the whole, the yield rate of barley did not improve during the plan period.

Maize is grown mainly in region I. In region III, the crop is grown on a small scale. But in recent years, its cultivation has been extended in this region. The average yield rates of crop in regions I and III as well as in the State are given in the table below :

Average yield per hectare (in kgs) of Maize.

Region	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average 1961-64
I	924	645	741	827	572
III	919	712	824	670	822
State	897	651	738	719	622

The data show an irregular trend in the yield rate of Maize. No definite improvement was observed during the plan period in the yield rate of maize in West Bengal.

Although the cultivation of gram is mainly concentrated in region III, the crop is also grown in other south Bengal districts covered by regions IV, V and VI. The yield rate of gram in the State showed an irregular trend like minor cereal crops such as wheat, barley and maize. Gram yield per hectare in the State was 701 kgs. in 1949-50 and 877 kgs. in 1950-51. The average yield per hectare showed a gradual decline during the plan periods. The yield rate of gram which was 816 kgs. during the First Plan, fell to 652 kgs. during the Second Plan and finally to 535 kgs. during the first half of the Third Plan. The same trend is observed in almost all the regions. Thus during the plan periods gram did not show any improvement in yield rate.

Among the other pulses, those grown in rabi season are more important than those grown in kharif season. Cultivation of rabi pulses is done extensively in region III and moderately in regions IV, V and VI. The yield of rabi pulses including Tur per hectare in West Bengal which was 487 kgs. in 1949-50, increased to 581 kgs. in 1950-51, the pre-plan year. The average yield of 542 kgs. of rabi pulses per hectare during the First Plan was lower than that in the pre-plan year. During the Second Plan, the yield rate declined further and reached the level of 445 kgs. The average

yield per hectare, however, showed a very slight improvement in the State during the first three years of the Third Plan. The same trend was observed in region III. But the average yield of rabi pulses per hectare did not show any improvement during the plan period in regions IV, V and VI.

No extensive cultivation of oilseeds is found in West Bengal. Rape and mustard are comparatively more important among the oilseeds grown in the State. Cultivation of this crop is localised in regions II and III. The yield rate of rape and mustard showed a declining trend during the plan period in the principal producing regions as also in the State, as can be seen from the following table:

Average yield per hectare (in kgs.) of rape and mustard.

Regions	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average Plan III
II	423	419	407	322	218
III	451	499	447	379	373
State	442	469	434	355	336

Sugarcane is cultivated on a small scale in regions III, IV, V and VI. Yield rates of the crop in these regions are given in the following table:

Average yield per hectare (in kgs.) of sugarcane:

Region	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average 1961-64
III	3870	4053	4582	4501	4873
IV	3956	3552	4979	4899	4574
V	3408	3806	4929	4459	4492
VI	4750	4769	4912	4197	5133
State	3888	4084	4761	4482	4780

It is gratifying to note that yield rate of sugarcane increased substantially during the First Plan period in all the principal sugarcane growing regions and also in the State. But the rate suffered a set back during the Second Plan period. During the first half of the Third Plan the rate showed signs of recovery and in regions III and VI, the average yield per hectare crossed even the first plan level.

Jute is one of the two major cash crops of West Bengal. This is grown more or less in all the regions of the State. But its cultivation is more extensive in regions II, III and IV. The average yield of jute per hectare in the State was 6.5 bales of 200 kgs. each in 1949-50. It recorded a fall in 1950-51 and the average yield per hectare in the State showed some improvement but during the second plan it declined again. It again reached at 6.6 bales per hectare in 1963-64 and the average for the period 1961-64 also worked out as 6.6 bales per hectare.



The table given below will indicate the yield rates of jute in different regions of State:

Average yield per hectare (in bales of 200 kgs. each) of jute.

Region	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average 1961-64
I	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.7	7.7
II	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3
III	6.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	6.0
IV	6.9	5.4	7.3	6.7	8.0
V	8.3	5.6	7.1	5.5	7.3
VI	8.0	4.9	7.0	6.0	5.6
State	6.5	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.6

Compared to pre-plan year, jute yield per hectare in 1961-64 increased by 0.9 bales in region I, 1.3 bales in region III, 2.6 bales in region IV, 1.7 bales in region V and 0.7 bales in region VI. Though jute yield suffered a set back during the Second Plan period in regions IV, V and VI comprising the lower Bengal districts, it had regained its position in early part of the Third Plan, when the yield rates in all the regions except region VI crossed the level attained during the First Plan.

Potato cultivation is found more or less in all the regions but it is concentrated in regions IV and V. The average yield of potato per hectare in the State was 8,685 kgs. in 1949-50 and 9,997 kgs. in 1950-51. Compared to pre-plan year 1950-51, the average yield per hectare during the two plan periods was low. During the First Plan, the State produced 9,668 kgs. of potato per hectare. The yield rate declined during the Second Plan to 9,184 kgs. per hectare. The Third Plan started with a very good per hectare yield of potato. But in the third year of the plan, the yield rate suffered a major set back. The average yield per hectare for the first three years of the Third Plan was higher than that of the Second Plan.

Although, the yield rate of potato showed signs of improvement in some of the regions during the plan period, trend in some other regions was irregular. It can not be said definitely that the yield rate of potato improved during the plan period.

Tobacco cultivation is mainly confined to region II comprising the districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. In other regions, it is grown in very small quantity. The State average yield rate is, therefore, largely influenced by the yield rate of region II.

The average yield of tobacco per hectare in the State was 677 kgs. in 1949-50 and 640 kgs. in 1950-51. But the average yield during the First Plan turned out to be 723 kgs. per hectare. The rate showed a further decline during the Second Plan, when the average yield per hectare came to 686 kgs.

Although, the yield rate recorded a rise in 1961-62, the first year of the Third Plan, it can not be said that tobacco yield per hectare showed improvement during the plan period.

### Crop Production

Crop production in West Bengal recorded a rise during the plan period. All the crops, however, did not fare in the same way. The minor crops such as wheat, barley, maize, gram, rabi pulses, etc., did not show any marked rise in their production. Production of gram and rabi pulses which showed slight improvement during the First Plan, declined during the Second Plan, sugarcane and potato registered a gradual rise in their production.

Rice and jute, the major food and cash crops of the State, showed more or less a steady up-trend in their respective production. In 1949-50, West Bengal produced 37.4 lakh metric tons of rice. The production of rice reached the level of 39.7 lakh metric tons in 1950-51. The average annual production of rice during the First Plan was 41.8 lakh metric tons, which was about 5.3 per cent. higher than the production of pre-plan year. During the Second Plan, the average annual production worked out as 45.7 lakh metric tons and was about 9.3 p.c. higher than that of the First Plan. The production of rice recorded further rise during the first part of the Third Plan. In 1963-64, the third year of the plan, rice production in the State reached the level of 53.3 lakh metric tons which was slightly less than the bumper production of 54.5 lakh metric tons of 1960-61.

Jute production in the State substantially increased during the plan period. The production of jute which was 13.2 lakh bales in 1949-50 and 13.6 lakh bales in 1950-51, rose to 17.8 lakh bales at the end of the First Plan and to 18.0 lakh bales at the end of the Second Plan. The annual averages of the production of the First and the Second Plans were 17.5 lakh bales and 18.2 lakh bales respectively. Jute recorded a sharp rise in its production in the first three years of the Third Plan. The average annual production during the period worked out as 31.4 lakh bales. Compared to 1950-51, the pre-plan year, the average annual production during the First Plan was higher by 28.7 per cent. and that during the Second Plan was higher by 33.8 per cent. But the average annual production during first three years of the Third Plan was 116.2 per cent. higher than the production in the pre-plan year.

Sugarcane showed a rise of 16.6 per cent. in its production during the First Plan, over the production in 1950-51. The average annual production during the Second Plan was 51.8 per cent. higher than the production in pre-plan year. The production recorded a further rise after the Second Plan period and the average production during the first three years of the Third Plan reached a level 80.4 per cent. higher than that of the pre-plan year. As against 0.9 lakh metric tons in 1950-51 the annual production of sugarcane in terms of gur during the First Plan was 1.0 lakh metric tons. The annual production during the Second Plan and first half of the Third Plan was 1.3 and 1.6 lakh metric tons respectively.

Compared to 1950-51, the average annual production of potato in the State increased by 11.6 per cent. during the First Plan, by 30.2 per cent. during the Second Plan and by 84.6 per cent. during the first three years of the Third Plan. The average annual production of potato was 6.8 lakh metric tons during 1961-64 as against 4.8 lakh metric tons during the Second Plan, 4.1 lakh tons during the First Plan and 3.7 lakh tons in the pre-plan year 1950-51.

It may be pointed out that tea, the second major cash crop of West Bengal, recorded a marginal increase in its annual production during the First Plan the average annual production of the tea during the First Plan was 80.9 million kgs. as against 80.5 million kgs in 1950-51. During the Second Plan the production fell to 77.8 million kgs.

Data on production of important crops in different regions of the State may be seen from Table 1.11 (Appendix). The table shows that the production of rice increased more or less in all the regions during the first two plan period. The trend of production was up during the first half of the Third Plan. Although, the average annual production of rice in the State during the Second Plan was 15.0 per cent. higher than the production in 1950-51, the percentage increase in some of the regions was much higher than that. The increase was about 33 per cent. in region II, 29 per cent. in region I, 24 per cent. in region III, 9 per cent. in region IV, 7 per cent. in region V and 16 per cent. in region VI. Compared to 1950-51, the average production during the first three years of the Third Plan was 33 per cent. higher in region I, 55 per cent. in region II, 34 per cent. in region III, 13 per cent. in region IV, 15 per cent. in region V and 19 per cent. in region VI. It may be seen from the table that the regions I, II and III which showed significant increase in annual production of rice during the plan period generally contribute less to the total production of the State.

It may be seen from the Table 1.11 (Appendix) that jute production increased in all the regions during the First Plan. The average production of the First Plan period was higher than the production in pre-plan year. The average production during the Second Plan in regions I, II and III, was higher than that during the First Plan. In the remaining three regions it was lower than the average production of previous plan. During the first three years of the Third Plan the production increased largely in all the regions.

Region III is the principal jute growing region of the State and produces the maximum quantity of jute. Next to this is region IV while the production of jute recorded a gradual rise during the first two plan periods in region III, it suffered a set back during the First Plan in region IV. Next in importance is region II. Production in this region also showed a gradual rise during the plan periods.

Potato production increased largely in regions IV and V which are the major producing regions of the State.

### Value of agricultural production

It has been stated earlier that rice is by far the most important crop of West Bengal. It covers more than 70 per cent. of the total gross cropped area of the State. Jute and tea are two of the State's major cash crops. Rice is grown extensively in all the regions, but jute and tea are grown in selected areas. The cultivation of other crops is also not uniformly spread all over the State. The cropping pattern is, in fact, not the same in different regions. Besides, some of the crops raised in the State fetch higher prices than the others. It is for this reason, the value of agricultural output per unit area differs widely from region to region. For the purpose of the present study, productivity has been measured both in terms of value of output per hectare and per capita. This section is devoted to a discussion on the inter-regional differences in the crop productivity and its trend during the plan periods.

As the data relating to production and prices of all the crops grown in the State are not available, the value of agricultural output have been estimated on the basis of the values of only eight crops, namely, rice, wheat, barley, gram, rape and mustard, jute, tea and potato. Tea, though a plantation crop, is considered to be more an industrial than an agricultural product. Hence two sets of values of agricultural output have been estimated—one including tea and the other excluding tea and the same presented in tables 1.12A, 1.12B, 1.13A and 1.13B Appendix. Tables 1.12A and 1.13A give values of output including tea and tables 1.12B and 1.13B give values of output excluding tea. Per hectare and per capita values of agricultural output including tea have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

In 1949-50, per hectare value at current prices of agricultural output in the State was Rs.598. It increased to Rs.663 in the pre-plan year, 1950-51. The average value for the First Plan period was higher than the 1949-50 value and lower than the value for the year 1950-51. It may be observed that the average per hectare value showed a gradual rise during the plan periods. As against the average value of Rs. 610 for the First Plan period, the average values for the second and first two years of Third Plan were Rs.720 and Rs. 804 respectively. The latter values were also higher than those for pre-plan years, 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Table below gives the per hectare value at current prices of agricultural output in different regions.

Value at current prices of agricultural output per hectare of net area sown.

				<i>Rupees</i>				
Region				1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first two years of Plan III
I	..	..	..	1,298	1,565	1,360	1,705	1,834
II	..	..	..	947	835	875	978	1,129
III	..	..	..	603	706	547	602	714
IV	..	..	..	721	721	676	734	758
V	..	..	..	490	598	616	814	960
VI	..	..	..	421	522	457	599	646
State	..	..	..	598	663	610	720	804

It may be seen from the table that the per hectare value of agricultural output was the highest in region I and the lowest in region VI not only in pre-plan years but also during the plan periods. In 1949-50 and 1950-51 the value per hectare was very high in regions I and II, moderately high in regions III and IV and low in regions V and VI. During the plan periods, different regions showed a varying rate of growth and as such the relative positions of some of the regions underwent a change. Regions I, II and VI, however, maintained their positions all through the plan period. Region V which occupied the fifth position in pre-plan years gradually attained the third position during the first half of the Third Plan. But interse position of regions III and IV remained unaltered throughout the period.

The above discussions have been made on values of crop productions estimated on the basis of values current prices. As the prices change from year to year, values at current prices give little indication about the changes that had occurred in the output over the comparing periods. Values of agricultural output for different years have, therefore, been calculated by using the 1948-49 prices to study the changes in productivity.

It may be observed that unlike the values at current prices, the value of agricultural output in the State at 1948-49 prices recorded a rise during the first plan period and a slight fall during the second plan period indicating thereby

that agricultural productivity in the State suffered a minor set back during the second plan period. The output per hectare, however, showed a sharp rise during the first two years of the Third Plan. Value at 1948-49 prices of agricultural output per hectare of net area sown.

*Rupees*

Region				1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first two years of Plan III
I ..	..	..	..	1,102	1,209	1,176	1,233	1,246
II	..	..	..	795	730	719	789	804
III	..	..	..	603	635	654	621	706
IV	..	..	..	751	742	788	778	774
V	..	..	..	894	482	534	526	565
VI	..	..	..	420	471	477	486	492
State	..	..	..	569	600	629	619	654

As in the case of current prices, the value of output per hectare at 1948-49 prices also was found to be the highest in region I not only in pre-plan years but also during the plan periods. The lowest value was, however, recorded by region V in 1949-50 and by region VI from 1950-51 onwards. In fact, in the pre-plan years the per hectare value was very high in region I, moderately high in regions II, III and IV and low in regions V and VI. It may be mentioned that in region I the area covered by tea and jute taken together is almost the same as the area under rice in that region. As jute and tea are high valued crops, these products influence the per hectare value to a large extent. It is because of this cropping pattern, the value of agricultural output per hectare was found to be the highest in this region. Region V and VI are mainly the rice growing areas. Jute, one of the high valued crops is grown in these regions on a small scale. This is why the per hectare value in these regions is low. Among the remaining three regions, region III showed a relatively low value per hectare. Although rice and jute are grown extensively in this region, yield rates of both these crops are comparatively low. It may be seen from the above table that per hectare value showed a gradual rise during the plan periods in regions I, II and VI but a decline during the Second Plan period in regions III, IV and V. During the period 1961-63, the value showed a rise in all the regions except region IV. The average value for the first half of the Third Plan was higher than that for the previous two plan periods and preplan years in all regions excepting the region IV, where the value was lower than that for the previous plans but higher than that for the two pre plan years.

During the plan period, per hectare value of agricultural output showed different rates of growth in different regions. Despite this variation in the rates of growth, the relative positions of the regions remained almost unaltered. As in 1949-50 regions I, II, IV and III occupied the first second, third and fourth positions respectively during the first part of the Third Plan. Only the regions V and VI interchanged their positions. Region V which occupied the sixth position in 1949-50, began to occupy the fifth position since 1950-51, and till the end of the second year of the Third Plan it maintained that position.

It may be observed that compared to 1949-50, the average per hectare value at 1948-49 prices during the first two years of the Third Plan was higher by about 43 per cent. in region V, by about 17 per cent. in regions VI and III, by about 13 per cent. in region I, by about 3 per cent. in region IV and by about one per cent. in region II. Thus the low based regions showed a higher rate of growth during the plan periods, indicating thereby that necessary emphasis was given on the plans for development of agriculture in underdeveloped regions.

The higher rate of growth in low based regions suggests that the inter-regional disparity in crop productivity has decreased. But a study of the per hectare value shows that in 1949-50 the range of variation between the highest value of Rs. 1,102 and the lowest value of Rs.394 was Rs.708, but during the first two years of the third plan the range was Rs.754, the highest and the lowest average values being Rs.1,246 and Rs.492 respectively. Thus in absolute terms the range of variation between the highest and lowest values increased during the plan period. In other words, during the plan periods the regional disparity in productivity widened in the State. This is contradictory to the previous findings.

In order, therefore, to get a clear idea about the disparity between regions, this should be viewed in relative terms and not in absolute terms. In the following table, the values of agricultural output per hectare for different regions have been expressed as percentage of the values for region I, where it was the highest.

Value per hectare expressed as percentage to the value for region I.

Region	50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first two years of Plan III
I ..	100	100	100	100	100
II	72	60	61	60	65
III	55	53	56	50	57
IV	68	61	67	63	62
V	36	40	45	43	45
VI	38	39	41	39	39

The table shows that in 1949-50 the lowest per hectare value was 36 per cent. of the highest one, but the percentage gradually increased to 41 during the First Plan. During the Second Plan, the percentage declined to 39 and remained at that position during the first half of the Third plan. This indicates that the disparity between the maximum and minimum values reduced during the First Plan period. After that the gap slightly widened and remained practically steady at the pre-plan position.

So far discussions have been made about the relative productivity of land in different regions without giving any indication either about regional disparity in per capita productivity or about the changes that had taken place in the same during the plan period.

Table set out below gives the per capita value at current prices of agricultural output for different regions in pre-plan and plan periods :

**Per capita value at current prices of agricultural output.**

Region	Rupees				
	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first two years of Plan III
I	264	310	246	276	285
II	271	238	238	233	248
III	166	183	133	136	153
IV	91	85	80	72	70
V	125	146	137	156	170
VI	118	147	114	125	128
State	118	127	109	115	121

As in the case of per hectare value at current prices per capita value at current prices recorded a rise in 1950-51, then a decline during the First Plan Period and again a gradual rise during the subsequent plan periods.

In pre-plan years the per capita value was found to be very high in regions I and II, moderately high in regions III, V and VI and very low in region IV. During the plan period, per capita value of agricultural output in different regions moved in different manners. Regions I, III, V and VI showed an upward trend while region IV a downward trend. Region II recorded a fall during the Second Plan and then a rise. It may be observed that compared to 1949-50, the average value during the First Plan was low in all the regions except region V. In spite of the varying rates of growth, relative positions of different regions did not undergo much change. Region IV held its lowest position throughout the period. Regions I and II continued to record a very high per capita value. Region I, however, showed the highest value since 1950-51. As between regions III, V and VI, the lowest value was recorded by region VI and the highest value by region III in 1949-50. But during the plan periods, the average value for region VI was found to be the lowest and that for region V the highest.

It may be seen from the above table that compared to 1949-50, the average value during the first two years of the Third Plan was higher by about 36 per cent. in region V and by about 8 per cent. in regions I and VI. In other regions, the average value was lower than the value for 1949-50.

In order to eliminate the effect of price changes, the per capita values of agricultural produce have been calculated with 1948-49 prices and shown in the following table.

**Per capita value at 1948-49 prices of agricultural output.**

Region	Rupees				
	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first two years of Plan III
I	224	240	213	200	194
II	228	208	195	176	176
III	166	135	159	140	152
IV	94	88	93	76	71
V	101	118	119	101	100
VI	118	133	119	102	98
State	112	115	113	99	99

Table shows that per capita values of agricultural output in the State increased slightly in 1950-51, the pre-plan year but began to decline thereafter. The average value for the different plan periods showed a downward trend. It may be recalled that the average per hectare value at 1948-49 prices showed only a slight fall during the Second Plan period, but during the first half of the Third Plan it recorded a sharp rise. The downward trend of per capita value indicates that the rise in productivity of land could not keep pace with the rapid growth of population in the State.

As in the case of value at current prices, per capita value at 1948-49 prices was also found to be substantially high in regions I and II, moderately high in regions III, V and VI and appreciably low in region IV. During the plan period, per capita average value recorded a fall in all the regions. Compared to 1949-50, the average value during the first two years of the Third Plan was lower by about 13 per cent. in region I, by about 23 per cent. in region II, by about 8 per cent. in region III, by about 24 per cent. in region IV and by about 17 per cent. in region VI. Practically no change in value was observed in region V. The relative positions of the regions in the first half of the Third Plan was almost the same as in 1949-50. Only region VI which showed per capita value higher than that showed by region V in pre-plan years recorded lower value during the first of half of the Third Plan.

It may be observed that region IV with minimum per capita value recorded the maximum decline, while the regions with higher values showed lower percentage fall. This suggests that the disparity between regions widened during the plan period. But a comparative study of the differences between the maximum and minimum values in absolute term reveals that the range of variation narrowed down during the period.

Expressing the per capita values for different regions as percentages of the values for region I, it was, however, observed that the range of variation between the



extreme values widened during the plan period. Values in terms of percentage of the values for region I are shown in the following table :

**Per capita value at 1948-49 prices as percentages of the value for region I.**

Region	1949-50	1950-51	Average Plan I	Average Plan II	Average first two years of Plan III
I	100	100	100	100	100
II	102	97	92	88	91
III	74	69	75	70	78
IV	42	37	44	38	37
V	45	49	56	50	52
VI	53	55	56	51	51

Table shows that in 1949-50, there was a gap of 60 points between regions with the highest and the lowest per capita values, but during the first half of the Third Plan the gap widened by 3 more points. Disparity between regions, however, slightly narrowed down during the first plan period.

It has been stated earlier that per hectare and per capita values of agricultural output excluding tea have also been calculated to study the productivity. A comparative study of the two sets of data reveals that the trend of productivity remains unaltered even if tea is excluded from the agricultural output. But intense productivity of different regions is largely affected by exclusion of tea from the output. Tea is a high valued crop. If it is excluded from the total output per hectare and per capita values at constant prices are reduced by more than half in region I and by about 40 per cent. in region II. Naturally, the relative positions of the regions undergo a change. It has been observed earlier that the highest per hectare value of agricultural output including tea was recorded by region I and the lowest by region VI. But the highest value of agricultural output excluding tea was recorded by region IV and the lowest by region II in most of the years covered by the present study. Per capita value at constant prices of agricultural output including tea was found to be the lowest in region IV and the highest in region I. Although region IV maintained its lowest position even after exclusion of tea from the output, region I could not do so. The highest per capita value was recorded by region III after exclusion of tea from the output.

### Summary

Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people of West Bengal. Nearly 54 per cent. of the total working population of the State are engaged in agriculture. But there is scarcity of arable land in the State. In the pre-plan year 1950-51, per capita area available for cultivation was only 0.24 hectares. During the plan period, the proportion of arable area to total geographical area recorded a gradual decline in all the regions whereas population showed a sharp rise. As a result, pressure on agricultural land increased enormously, and at the end of the second plan, per capita cultivable area in the State reduced to 0.18 hectares.

The pressure on arable land was found to be relatively high in regions I, IV and V and low in regions II, III and VI. The maximum pressure on land was found in region IV comprising the districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly and the minimum in region II, consisting of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts.

About 90 per cent. of the arable area in the State was under plough in 1960-61 as against about 88 per cent. in 1950-51, the pre-plan year. The proportion of arable area under plough in different regions varied from 85 per cent. to 95 per cent. at the end of the Second Plan. This indicates that the State has attained a high degree of land utilisation for agriculture and the scope for extending agriculture to new fields is very limited.

The proportion of net cropped area to total geographical area in the State recorded a small rise of about 2.7 per cent. during the first two plan periods. Excepting region VI all other regions registered a rise in the proportion which varied from 3.0 per cent. to 18.1 per cent.

Although the net cropped area slightly increased during the plan period, it could not keep pace with the rising population. The net cropped area per head of rural population in the State dropped by about 20 per cent. in 1960-61. The fall in different regions varied from 14 per cent. to 28 per cent. The worst affected are regions V and VI.

In spite of the fact that there is acute scarcity of arable land in the State, sufficient effort do not seem to have been made for increasing the gross cropped area by multiple cropping.

In the pre-plan year 1950-51, double cropped area constituted about 12.8 per cent. of the total net area sown in the State. At the end of the first plan in 1955-56, the proportion of such area rose to 16.8 per cent. and to 16.9 per cent. at the end of Second Plan in 1960-61. Thereafter it showed a further rise and reached the level of 17.4 per cent. in 1962-63. During the first two plan periods, the proportion of double cropped area increased by about 32 per cent. in the State.

Double cropping practice is most prevalent in region III, where nearly one-third of the net cropped area are sown more than once. In other regions, the practice has been adopted on a relatively small scale. Although double cropping was adopted on an increasing scale in all the regions during the plan period, it was found to be more intense in region III even in 1962-63.

The low intensity of double cropping in West Bengal is attributed mainly to the inadequacy of irrigational facilities. Only about 20.9 per cent. of the net area sown in the State received irrigation in the pre-plan year 1950-51. The percentage rose to 22.5 at the end of the First Plan and to 26.2 at the end of the Second Plan. The available facilities are, however, not enough to remove the scarcity of water in winter months when the lands generally lie fallow. Rice, the principal crop, which cannot thrive without standing water receives the major share of irrigation facilities and other crops get little. Rabi crops which are grown after harvesting of winter paddy can hardly share the irrigation facilities that now exist.

The proportion of net area sown under irrigation was relatively high in regions I, V and VI in the pre-plan year. In other regions, it was low. During the first two plan periods, irrigational facilities increased more or less in all the regions except region I. The rate of increase was high in regions III, IV and V and low in regions II and VI. Despite the increase in facilities, the relative positions of different regions did not undergo any substantial change and at the end of the Second Plan higher proportions of crop land under irrigation was found in regions V and VI. The lowest proportion of such land was, however, in region III.

Canals and tanks are the two major sources of irrigation in West Bengal. Well irrigation is not of much significance except in region II. Besides these, there are some unspecified sources of irrigation, such as, underground water (with pumps), river water, etc. But these are not very important. During the first two plan periods, the area irrigated from canals had increased in all the regions and that from other sources declined.

Rice is by far the most important crop of West Bengal. Jute and tea are two of the State's major cash crops. The other important crops grown in the State are wheat, barley, maize, gram, rabi pulses, rape and mustard, sugarcane, potato and tobacco.

Rice is grown extensively in all the regions. But other crops are grown extensively only in selected localities. Jute is grown more or less in all the regions but its cultivation is more extensive in regions II, III and IV. Tea cultivation is confined to regions I and II. Cultivation of wheat is mainly confined to regions II, III, V and VI, barley in region III and maize in region I. Gram cultivation is concentrated in region III. It is also grown in regions IV, V and VI. Rabi pulses are cultivated extensively in region III and moderately in regions IV and VI. Cultivation of rape and mustard is localised in regions II and III. Although potato cultivation is found more or less in all the regions, it is concentrated in regions IV and V. Tobacco cultivation is confined to region II only.

None of the principal crops except rice showed any appreciable improvement in yield rates during the plan period. The latter crop, however, recorded a gradual rise in yield in all the regions except region I. Compared to pre-plan year, the average yield rate during the first three years of the Third Plan in the State was higher by about 8.2 per cent. and compared to 1949-50, it was higher by about 14.6 per cent.

The yield rate of jute in the State was quite high in 1949-50. But in the pre-plan year the rate dropped down to a very low level. Compared to the pre-plan year, the average yield rate of jute during 1961-62 was higher by about 26.9 per cent. but compared to 1949-50 it was up by about 1.5 per cent.

Yield rates of sugarcane and potato showed much improvement during the first half of the Third Plan. The yield rate of rice is relatively low in regions II and III and high in region V. Aus the autumn rice is grown extensively in regions II and III. The yield rate of Aus is lower than that of Aman, the winter rice. The low yield rate of rice in these two regions is partly due to extensive cultivation of Aus and partly to lack of irrigation facilities. During the plan period the low based regions, however, showed a comparatively high rate of increase in yield rate. This was possibly due to adoption of improved agricultural practices in those regions. Among the principal jute producing regions, region IV shows relatively high rate of yield and region III low. During the plan period, the yield rate of jute increased at a higher rate in region IV than in region III.

The yield rate of other crops in different regions showed an irregular trend during the plan period.

Although the yield rate of crops except rice did not show any appreciable improvement during the plan period, the overall production recorded a rise in the State. Rice and jute, the major food and cash crops showed more or less a steady upward trend in their respective productions. Sugarcane and potato also registered a gradual rise. Production of other crops did not, however, show any marked improvement during the period.

The production of rice increased more or less in all the regions during the plan periods. The rise was more significant in regions I, II and III. The contribution of these three regions to the total rice production of the State was, however, comparatively less than that of other three regions.

Jute production in the State also increased substantially during the plan period. Regions I, II, III showed an upward trend althrough the plan period. Production in regions IV, V and VI suffered a set-back during the second plan period. The major jute producing regions, namely regions II, III and IV showed a rise, varying from 104 per cent. to 160 per cent. in production during the first half of the Third Plan over that of the pre-plan year.

The value at 1948-49 prices of agricultural output per hectare in the State, which was Rs. 569 in 1949-50 and Rs. 600 in 1950-51 rose to Rs. 629 during the First Plan period. The average of Rs. 619 for the Second Plan period was less than the average for the First Plan period. During the first half of the Third Plan the average value per hectare rose to Rs. 654. Compared to 1949-50, the average per hectare value in the State during the first two years of the Third Plan was higher by about 15 per cent. But compared to the pre-plan year it was up by only 9 per cent. This shows that agriculture could not make much progress in the State during the plan period.

In the pre-plan years, per hectare value of agricultural output was relatively high in regions I, II and IV and low in regions III, V, and VI. The inter-regional disparity in per hectare value of agricultural output is due mainly to the varying cropping pattern and partly to the varying rates of yields of crops in different regions.

During the plan period, the value per hectare showed a varying rate of growth in different regions. Inspite of this, the relative positions of the regions, remained almost unaltered throughout the plan period. The low based regions, however, recorded a higher rate of growth. As a result, the inter-regional disparity in the per hectare value of crops slightly narrowed down. The high rate of growth in low based regions was presumably due to adoption of improved agricultural practices e.g. improved seeds, chemical fertiliser, etc. and utilisation of irrigational facilities in those regions to a larger extent. Among the high based regions, regions II and IV showed an insignificant rate of growth during the period, indicating thereby that agriculture made little progress in these regions during the plan period.

The per capita value of agricultural output at 1948-49 prices showed a downward trend in the State as also in different regions during the plan period. This indicates that the productivity of land increased at a slower rate than the population. As between regions, the per capita value of agricultural output is very low in region IV and substantially high in regions I and II.

## CHAPTER IV

### Education

A country cannot progress if her human element lags behind. No development plan or project can be implemented successfully, if there is dearth of man of right calibre. Hence, in an era of planning, necessity for improvement of human material needs no emphasis. Human material of a country can be improved only through development of education. The successive plans of West Bengal, therefore, aimed at its balanced and extensive development in the State. Schemes were drawn up for imparting better education at all levels. But utmost emphasis was played on the spreading of primary education. Development of technical education also received special attention in this industrialised State.

### Literacy

In 1951, about 24 per cent. of the State's population was found literate. The rate of literacy in the State went up by 5.3 per cent during the desinnium 1951-61. This rise was shared by all the regions, as can be seen from the following table :

Percentage of literates to total population

Region			1951	1961	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
I	..	..	21.1	28.7	+ 7.6
II	..	..	14.7	20.0	+ 5.3
III	..	..	14.2	18.8	+ 4.6
IV	..	..	27.1	33.8	+ 6.7
V	..	..	19.7	27.2	+ 7.5
VI	..	..	20.3	24.6	+ 4.3
VII	..	..	53.1	59.3	+ 6.2
State			24.0	29.3	+ 5.3

The highest increase in literacy was observed in region I (7.6 per cent.), followed by region V (7.5. per cent.), region IV (6.7 per cent.), region VII (6.2 per cent.) region II (5.3. per cent.), region III (4.6 per cent.) and region VI (4.3 per cent.) But literacy in fact, was increasing at a slower rate in regions IV, VI and VII than in other regions. The percentage of literates in all the regions except regions IV and VII till the end of the Second Plan was also lower. The regions are thus educationally backward and need more facilities of education for attaining a higher level.

### Primary Education

The object of the plan was to gradually introduce free and compulsory primary education for children of the age group 6 to 11 years. Schemes were, therefore, drawn up for opening of new primary schools, reconditioning of the old ones and for training of teachers to man them.

The number of primary schools in West Bengal increased from 14,943 in 1950-51 to 30,562 in 1961-62. The numbers at the end of the First and the Second Plans were 23,122 and 28,082 respectively. Due to re-organisation of State's boundaries, the area of West Bengal increased since 1956-57. Hence, the absolute number of schools in pre-plan and the First Plan periods are not strictly comparable. to those in subsequent plan periods. Index of the number of schools has, therefore, been calculated after proper linking for studying the actual progress in successive plan periods.

The index shows that the number of primary schools in the State increased at a faster rate during the First Plan than during the Second Plan.

Table 2.6 (Appendix) shows the regionwise distribution of primary schools in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62, the latest year for which data are available. The index of the numbers of schools with 1950-51 as base is also shown in the table.

The table set out below gives the index of the number of primary schools in different regions of the State:

**Index of the numbers of Primary Schools.**

Base : 1950-51 = 100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	100	110	140	145
II	100	121	149	154
III	100	144	177	199
IV	100	158	179	202
V	100	173	189	195
VI	100	164	190	195
VII	100	157	184	194
State	100	155	177	193

Data in the above table show that the number of primary schools almost doubled during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62 in all the regions except regions I and II. In the latter two regions, the increase was nearly 50 per cent.

The increase in the number of schools in any region only indicates that the schooling facilities have been expanded in that region. But this does not throw any light on adequacy or extent of availability of schooling facilities in the region.

The table below gives the number of primary schools per 1,000 children of school-going age 6-11 years, in different regions :

**Number of primary schools per 1,000 children of school-going age (6-11 years)**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I ..	6.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
II ..	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.1
III ..	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.0
IV ..	4.2	5.1	4.7	5.0
V ..	5.3	6.5	5.5	5.4
VI ..	7.4	9.6	8.3	8.7
VII ..	2.1			2.5
State	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.7

The figures in the table show that the State had 5.1 primary schools for every thousand children of school-going age 6-11 years in 1950-51. With the opening of new primary schools during the First Plan period, the number per thousand children increased to 5.9 by the end of 1955-56. But the plan programmes could not keep pace with the rapid increase in population and the number reduced to 5.4 at the end of the Second Plan. The position, however, improved during 1961-62, when the number increased to 5.7.

Compared to 1950-51, the number of primary schools per thousand children in the age group 6-11 years was more in 1961-62 in all the regions except regions I and II. The region VI had the highest number of 8.7 primary schools per thousand children in 1961-62 and the region VII had the lowest number, i.e., 2.5. In other regions the number ranged from 5.0 to 5.4.

The expansion of facilities must have some effect on the enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 years in classes I-V. The table below gives the percentage of children enrolled in classes I-V to total children in the age group 6-11 years:

**Percentage of children enrolled in primary classes to total children in the age group 6-11 years**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I ..	50.9	50.4	57.8	61.5
II ..	37.8	41.6	44.8	46.2
III ..	41.8	52.3	44.4	46.3
IV ..	56.8	62.6	61.0	63.1
V ..	55.9	58.4	53.5	54.4
VI ..	73.1	76.4	65.1	68.7
VII ..	52.0	56.6	55.0	58.3
State ..	55.0	60.3	56.0	58.2

The table shows that 55.0 per cent. of the children in the age group 6-11 years in West Bengal were enrolled in primary classes in 1950-51. The percentage of such children increased to 60.3 in 1955-56. After recording a fall in 1960-61, the percentage again rose to 58.2 in 1961-62. This rise and fall in the percentage of enrolled students in the State was in conformity with the rise and fall in the number of primary schools per thousand children of school-going age 6-11 years. The same tendency was also observed in all the regions except I and II where even with the decrease in the number of schools per thousand children, the percentage of enrolled students gradually increased. Among the regions, the region VI reported the highest rate of enrolment of 68.7 per cent. in 1961-62, followed by region IV with an enrolment rate of 63.1 per cent. while the lowest rate of 46.2 per cent. was recorded by region II. The rate of 46.3 per cent. reported by region III was also very close to the lowest rate. It may be noted that literacy rates are also very low in regions II and III.

Although the level of literacy is the highest, the rate of enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 years in Calcutta is low in comparison with the rates in some of the regions of the State. This may seem, *prima facie*, contradictory. But the

situation is otherwise. The reluctance of a section of the people in enrolling their wards in lower classes of primary schools is largely responsible for this low rate in the city. An examination of the data relating to enrolment in different primary classes shows that the number of enrolled students is generally more in the lower class than in the next higher class. As one moves from lower to higher classes he will find a lesser number of students. But in Cacus, the situation is a bit different. Here, the enrolment after showing a decline in class II, rises in class III and then gradually declines. This abnormality is not observed in any other region. With holding the children from their entry into the lowest two classes of primary school adversely affected the rate of their enrolment in the city.

Table 2.3 (Appendix) gives percentages of children enrolled in classes I-V to total children in the age group 6-11 years separately for males and females. Data in the table show that in 1961-62 while the enrolment rate for the male in the State was 73.9 per cent. that for female was only 41.9 per cent.

Among the regions, the highest rate of enrolment of 53.7 per cent. for female was recorded in region VII and the lowest rate of 29.5 in region II. The rate for male varied from a maximum of 91.7 per cent in region VI to a low rate of 60.7 per cent. in region III. This shows the problem of primary education is still the problem of girls' education. Special drive is needed for improving the enrolment rate for girls in all the regions, particularly in regions II and III where the enrolment rates are very low.

It is heartening to note that although the enrolment rate for males recorded a fall in some of the regions during 1950-51 to 1961-62, the percentage of female children in the age group 6-11 years enrolled in primary classes registered a rise in all the regions.

In 1950-51, 7.45 lakhs of children were enrolled in class I, of which 5.34 lakhs were males, and 2.11 lakhs were females. Thus, of the total children enrolled in class I about 28 per cent. were females. The number of girls enrolled in class I increased gradually during the plan period. By 1961-62, the number of students in class I increased to 13.44 lakhs and the number of girl students to 5.27 lakhs. While the total number of students showed a rise of 80 per cent. the number of girl student registered a rise of 150 per cent. during the period. The girl students constituted about 39 per cent. of the total students in class I in 1961-62.

The proportion of girl students in class I increased in all the regions during the plan period. It is observed that the number of girl student in class I was proportionately more in regions VII, IV and V than in any other region. The proportions at the end of the Second Plan, however, varied from 33.3 per cent. in region II to 46.7 per cent. in region VII.

Primary education suffers badly from wastage and stagnation. Wastage and stagnation can best be measured by means of a survey. No useful study can be made with available data.

A comparison between the enrolment in class V with enrolment in Class I, however, shows that in 1950-51 about 14.4 per cent. of children enrolled in class I were on the roll in class V. The percentage continued to rise during the plan period. By the end of the Second Plan, it went up to 19.7 and to higher up in 1961-62. The percentage of girl students in class V to total girl students in class I also increased from 8.7 in 1950-51 to 13.9 in 1960-61. It is observed that about 46.8 per cent. of the students in class I were enrolled in class V in region VII in 1950-51. No other region recorded such a high percentage. Percentage in other regions varied



from 10.5 in region VI to 15.6 in region V. In 1960-61, the closing year of the Second Plan, the per cent. in region VII increased to 54.0 But in other regions, it varied from 13.4 to 2.0. This improvement was also observed among the girl students.

The girl students constituted about 17.2 per cent. of the total students in class V in the State in 1950-51. The percentage of girl student in class V increased to 27.6 in 1960-61. It is observed that the proportion of girl student in class V increased substantially in all regions except in region II.

With the expansion of schooling facilities the number of students enrolled in primary classes increased substantially in all the regions during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62. It may be seen from table 2.8 (Appendix) that the number of students increased from 16.2 lakhs in 1950-51 to 31.2 lakhs in 1961-62. The index of the number of enrolled students in the following table shows that the highest increase of 113 per cent. was recorded in region III followed by region I (112 per cent.) and region II (107 per cent.) and the lowest increase of 65 per cent. in region VI. The over all increase in the State was 86 per cent. :

**Index of the number of students in primary classes**

(Base : 1950-51 = 100)

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1961-62
I ..	100	130	123	192	165	212
II ..	100	145	125	194	169	207
III ..	100	171	139	196	185	213
IV ..	100	144	119	175	160	188
V ..	100	147	124	174	165	185
VI ..	100	132	113	151	141	165
VII ..	100	143	125	166	158	179
State ..	100	145	122	172	160	186

It may be pointed out that all the students enrolled in primary classes do not receive education from primary schools only. A large number of students receive education from secondary schools and are enrolled in primary classes of those schools. In order to have a correct appraisal of the number of pupils receiving primary education, the number of students enrolled in primary classes of both primary and secondary schools is presented in table 2.8 (Appendix).

Although the number of students enrolled in primary classes recorded a rise during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the increase in the number of primary schools greatly helped in reducing the pressure of students on schools. The table below gives the number of students per primary school in different regions of the State :

**Number of students per primary school**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I ..	61	88	103	109
II ..	57	72	78	82
III ..	80	96	83	86
IV ..	122	113	119	113
V ..	86	84	90	92
VI ..	93	75	72	73
VII ..	142	191	187	190
State ..	95	94	94	93

The table shows that in 1961-62, there were 93 students per primary school in the State, as against 94 in 1960-61 and 1955-56 and 95 in 1950-51. The same trend was not observed in all the regions. The number of students per primary school showed an increase in all the regions except IV and VI.

The number of students per primary school also showed a wide regional variation. The region VII recorded the highest number of 190 and the region VI, the lowest number of 73 students per primary school.

Table 2.7(a) Appendix gives the distribution of teachers in different regions in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62, and also in the first two plan periods. It may be seen from the table that the number of teachers in primary schools in the State increased from 43.4 thousand in 1950-51 to 89.7 thousand in 1961-62.

The index of the number of primary school teachers may be seen from the following table :

**Index of the number of primary school teachers**

(Base : 1950-51 = 100)

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1961-62
I ..	100	147	135	198	186	211
II ..	100	143	126	175	157	187
III ..	100	173	134	199	186	215
IV ..	100	168	131	204	190	223
V ..	100	171	135	192	185	195
VI ..	100	134	110	154	145	164
VII ..	100	200	148	229	221	247
State ..	100	160	127	187	176	201

The above table shows that the number of primary school teachers almost doubled in the State during the plan periods 1951-1962. The rate of increase was quite high in regions VII and IV.

It may be noted that not only the total number of teachers in primary school doubled during the plan period but the number of trained teachers also almost doubled in different regions. The region-wise distribution of trained teachers are given in table 2.7 (b) Appendix. In 1961-62, the highest percentage of trained teachers was found in region I (52 per cent.). Next in order were : region VII (50 per cent.), region V (42 per cent.), region II, III and VI (39 per cent.) and region IV (30 per cent.). The overall percentage in the State was 37 per cent. The following table gives the index of the number of trained teachers in different regions :

**Index of the number of trained teachers in primary schools**

(Base : 1950-51= 100)

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1961-62
I ..	100	141	125	235	202	247
II ..	100	97	107	161	129	176
III ..	100	133	118	173	154	179
IV ..	100	134	117	171	155	181
V ..	100	150	130	185	173	192
VI ..	100	133	113	166	152	170
VII ..	100	159	127	185	174	225
State ..	100	135	118	173	157	183

The index shows that the number of trained teachers increased at a faster rate in regions I, VII and V than in other regions.

Participation of women in teaching in Primary schools also increased considerably during the plan periods. The number of women teacher in primary schools in the State which was 2,028 in 1950-51 rose to 8,885 in 1961-62.

Women constituted about 10 per cent. of the total strength of primary teachers in the State in 1961-62. The highest percentage of women teachers was, as expected, found in region VII (45 per cent.) followed by region I (28 per cent.), region IV (13 per cent.), region II (11 per cent.), region III (7 per cent.), region V (5 per cent.) and

region VI (only 2 per cent.). The index of the numbers of women teachers in different regions can be seen from the following tables :

**Index of the number of women teachers in primary schools**

(Base : 1950-51 = 100)

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1961-62
I ..	100	133	120	217	186	238
II ..	100	172	148	261	207	307
III ..	100	240	176	324	292	361
IV ..	100	301	214	604	490	681
V ..	100	337	219	439	386	460
VI ..	100	199	153	429	344	473
VII ..	100	268	157	296	286	333
State ..	100	225	175	388	335	434

The number of women teachers showed a sharp rise also in region IV during the period 1961-62. In regions V and VI, the rise was also substantial, minimum rise was observed in region I.

It appears from the discussions in previous paragraphs that the number of teachers in primary schools almost doubled during the plan period. It is to be seen now how far this increase helped in improving the teacher student ratio in different regions. The ratios are given in the table below :

**Teacher student ratio in primary schools**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1961-62
I	31	34	32	38	34	39
II	27	29	28	32	32	32
III	28	29	30	28	29	28
IV	40	35	37	34	34	34
V	27	26	27	28	28	29
VI	32	32	33	31	31	32
VII	34	36	34	36	36	33
State	33	32	32	31	32	

The average number of students per teacher in the primary schools of the State in 1961-62 was 32 as against 31 in 1960-61, 32 in 1955-56 and 33 in 1950-51. During the first two plan periods the ratio remained constant at 32. The figures in the above table show that the ratio in 1961-62 varied from low 28 in region III to a maximum of 39 in region I.

The teacher student ratio recorded a gradual rise in regions I, II, and V during the plan periods. But in region IV, it showed a gradual fall. The trend in other regions was irregular.

The ratio continued to rise in region III during the first two plan periods and then showed a decline. In region VII, the ratio remained practically the same during First Plan as in the pre-plan year and thereafter began to rise.

Although the teacher student ratio showed an overall improvement in the State as well as in some of the regions during the plan period., it needs further improvement in all the regions except regions III and V, where the ratio in 1961-62 was below 30.

The discussion in the foregoing paragraphs reveals that the implementation of plan programmes helped much in spreading the primary education in this State. During the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of primary schools in the State increased by about 93 per cent. and the number of primary school teachers by about 101 per cent. The increase in the number of teacher was, thus, proportionately more than the increase in the number of schools. This was, presumably, necessary to improve the teacher student ratio in primary schools.

The teacher student ratio recorded a gradual improvement in the State during the first two plan periods, when it declined from 33 in 1950-51 to 32 in 1955-56 and to 31 in 1960-61. Improvement was, however, not very significant. Besides, no improvement was observed in any of the regions except region IV, where the ratio was 40 in the pre-plan year. In fact, the teacher student ratio in 1961-62 was more than 30 in all regions except in regions III and V. To improve the ratio the number of teachers are to be increased in all the regions.

It is heartening to note that the enrolment rate of children in the age group 6-11 years increased during the plan period. From 55.0 per cent. in 1950-51, it increased to 60.3 per cent. in 1955-56 and finally to 58.2 per cent. in 1961-62. The rate was tolerably high in regions I, IV and VI. But in regions II and III, the rate was comparatively low. It may be pointed out that the percentage of literates in these two regions was found to be lower than any other region of the State at the time of census, 1961. The areas are naturally backward educationally and deserve special attention.

The schooling facilities for children in the age group 6-11 years were increased during the plan period. As against 5.1 primary schools per 1,000 children of the abovementioned age group in 1950-51, there were 5.9 schools in the State at the end of the First Plan. With the increase in child population, the number per 1,000 children reduced to 5.4 at the end of the Second Plan. Thereafter, the facilities increased and by the end of 1961-62, the State had 5.7 primary schools for every thousand children of age group 6-11. It is observed that with the increase in schooling facilities, the enrolment rate of children generally increases.

The benefit of increased schooling facilities in the State was shared by all the regions except regions I and II, where the facilities declined during the successive plan periods. In 1961-62, the maximum number of primary schools per 1,000 children was found in region VI and the minimum number in region VII.

During the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of students in the primary classes increased by about 86 per cent. in the State. The percentage increase varied from region to region. More than 100 per cent. increase was observed in regions I, II and III. 79 to 88 per cent. increase was observed in regions IV, V and VII. In region VI, the increase was only 65 per cent.

The pressure of students on primary schools slightly reduced during the period. The number of students per primary school was 93 in 1961-62, as against 94 in 1960-61 and 1955-56 and 95 in 1950-51. During this period, the number of students per primary schools increased in region I, II, III, V and VII. Only in region IV and VI, the number decreased. It may be mentioned that in region VII, the number of students per primary school was all along very high. In 1961-62 the number reached the level of 190. It was pointed out earlier that the number of schools per 1,000 children in the age group 6-11 years in this region was only 2.5 in 1961-62. This suggests that more primary schools are needed for this region.

Although the number of trained teachers in primary schools increased by about 83 per cent. in the State during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the increase was proportionately lower than that of the total number of teachers, which increased by 101 per cent. during this period. It is observed that the number of trained teachers increased at a lower rate than the number of total teachers in all the regions except regions I and VI. This indicates the necessity of increasing trained teachers in those regions.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### (1) Middle Stage

Middle or Junior High School education starts from class VI and ends in class VIII. Students after completing their primary education in class V, take admission in class VI.

The ratio of the number of students in class VI to the number of students in class V indicates the proportion of students which generally crosses the primary stage successfully and enters into the middle stage of school education. It would have been better if the comparison were made between enrolment in class VI of a particular year and enrolment in class V in the previous year. The table set out below gives the ratio in respect of different regions at different points of time :

**Ratio of number of students in class VI to number of students in class V**

	Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period	1960-61	Average Plan II period	1961-62
I	..	0.94	0.97	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.89
II	..	0.80	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.82	0.84
III	..	0.90	0.79	0.82	0.80	0.83	0.78
IV	..	0.79	0.90	0.86	0.84	0.83	0.80
V	..	0.86	1.26	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.85
VI	..	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.89
VII	..	0.95	0.91	0.87	0.94	0.94	0.91
State	..	0.86	0.92	0.86	0.84	0.85	0.84

It may be seen from the above table that the ratio generally varies from 0.74 to 0.96. There do not seem to have any regional pattern in the ratio. Although, the ratios, in different regions moved irregularly during the plan period, the ratio in the State showed a downward trend. It was found to be 0.86 in 1950-51 and also in the First Plan period. But in the Second Plan period it came down to 0.85 and thereafter to 0.84 in 1961-62. This is really not a sign of improvement or progress.

As between males and females, the ratios for females are generally lower than those for males. But the reverse is not uncommon. The ratios neither for males nor for females followed any regional pattern. Like overall ratios, they showed an irregular trend in almost all the regions during the plan period. It has however been observed that while the ratios for males in the State showed a gradual decline and that for females recorded a gradual rise. This indicates that on the whole the females did better than the males in the State during the plan period.

Although the ratio of the number of students in class VI to the number of students in class V in the State recorded a slight fall during the plan period, the percentage of children in the age group 11-14 years enrolled in middle stage classes VI to VIII recorded a gradual rise during the plan periods. In 1950-51, the enrolment rate of children of the abovementioned age group was 13.37 per cent. In the closing year of the First Plan, the rate increased to 21.28. Thereafter, it increased further and the rates at the end of the Second Plan and the first year of the Third Plan were 26.17 and 28.76 per cent. respectively. The enrolment rate of the children in the age group 11-14 years showed a notable improvement during the plan period. The table below gives the enrolment rates in different regions of the State :

**Percentage of children education in classes VI to VIII  
in the age group 11-14 years**

Region				1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	..	..		13.17	15.74	18.88	20.82
II	..	..		6.77	12.86	16.28	18.36
III	..	..		8.60	13.20	17.45	19.48
IV	..	..		13.31	22.85	30.42	32.75
V	..	..		14.89	24.99	26.78	29.50
VI	..	..		11.02	17.45	22.97	26.87
VII	..	..		33.17	44.26	48.07	49.88
State	..	..		13.37	21.28	26.17	28.76

The above table shows that there is wide regional variations in enrolment rates within the State. The rate in 1961-62 varied from a low 18.36 per cent. in region II to a maximum of 49.88 per cent. in region VII. It may be observed that the rates in regions I, II, III and VI usually lower than the rates in other regions. Although, the rates had improved during the plan periods further efforts are needed for raising the rates at a higher level.

A comparison of enrolment rates for male and female children shows that the enrolment rates for the latter are lower than those for the former.

While the rates for females in 1961-62 varied from 10.30 per cent. in region III to 38.99 per cent. in region VII, those for males varied from 22.96 per cent. in region II to 59.79 per cent. in region VII. Table 2.4 (Appendix) gives the percentage of children of both sexes enrolled in classes VI to VIII in the age group 11-14 years. The enrolment rates for female children are indicated in the following table :

**Percentage of female children in the age group 11-14 years enrolled in classes VI to VIII**

Region				1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	..	..		12.03	8.84	12.50	14.44
II	..	..		2.64	7.56	10.50	12.56
III	..	..		1.41	3.80	8.95	10.30
IV	..	..		4.36	10.96	19.56	22.00
V	..	..		2.19	3.96	10.93	12.67
VI	..	..		0.97	2.69	7.73	10.79
VII	..	..		17.61	32.51	36.31	38.99
State	..	..		3.95	8.74	14.68	16.99

The data show that in 1950-51, the enrolment rate for female children in the age group 11-14 years was abnormally low in all the regions except regions VII and I. During the plan period the rates increased substantially in all the regions, particularly in region IV, where it went up by 17.64 per cent.

While the percentage to children enrolled in middle stage classes to total children in the age group 11-14 years in the State increased from 13.37 in 1950-51 to 28.76 in 1961-62, the number of Middle/Junior High Schools per 1,000 children in the abovementioned age group increased from 0.82 to 1.26 during the same period as may be seen from table 2.18 (Appendix). This shows that the schooling facilities for children in the age group 11-14 years increased during the plan period at a slower rate than their rate of enrolment.

During the plan period, schooling facilities for children of school going age 11-14 years increased in all the regions. But the facilities available even at the end of 1961-62 were not quite adequate. The number of middle schools per 1,000 children in 1961-62 varied from 0.51 in region VII to 1.62 in region VI.

It may be pointed out that in order to have a correct appraisal of the total number of students receiving middle education, pupils studying in middle classes of high and higher secondary schools are added to the number of students studying middle schools.

The number of students in the middle stage classes recorded a substantial rise in the State during 1950-51 to 1961-62. Index of the number of students with base



1950-51 rose to 254 in 1961-62, showing an increase of about 154 per cent. The percentage increase varied from 75 in region VII to 239 in region II. The index numbers are given in table below :

**Index of the number of students in Middle stage classes  
(Classes VI to VIII)**

Base : 1950-51 = 100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	100	132	109	177	145	199
II	100	211	157	295	253	339
III	100	165	137	245	206	277
IV	100	189	158	277	227	303
V	100	180	136	205	179	229
VI	100	154	131	223	182	260
VII	100	148	125	167	161	175
State	100	170	140	229	195	254

The above table shows that the number of students in middle stage classes increased considerably in all the regions during 1950-51 to 1961-62. The rate of increase was higher in regions II, III, IV and VI than in regions I, V and VII.

The number of Middle/Junior High Schools in the State was 1,333 in the pre-plan year, 1950-51. During the plan period, the number gradually increased, and by the end of 1961-62, there were 2,479 such schools. Of these schools, 816 were in region IV, 665 in region VI, 401 in region III, 335 in region V, 144 in region II, 80 in region VII and only 38 in region I. Though the number of middle schools showed a rise of 74 per cent. during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62 in the State, the increase in different regions varied widely from 18 to 208 per cent. The maximum rise was recorded in region VII and the minimum in region I.

The following table gives the index of the number of Middle/Junior High Schools with base 1950-51 in different regions :

**Index of the numbers of Middle/Junior High Schools**

Base : 1950-51 = 100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	100	110	120	127
II	100	125	112	118
III	100	130	177	186
IV	100	127	184	191
V	100	122	154	159
VI	100	119	156	162
VII	100	185	265	308
State	100	125	166	171

With the increase in the number of middle schools, the number of teachers there in also increased during the plan period in all the regions except region I. The regionwise distribution of teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools is given in Table 2·14(1) Appendix. It may be seen from the table that there were 11·6 thousand teachers in the State in 1961-62, as compared to 10·8 thousand in 1960-61, 7·4 thousand in 1955-56 and 6·3 thousand in 1950-51.

The index of the number of teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools with 1950-51 as base is given in the table below :

**Index of the numbers of teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools**

Base : 1950-51 = 100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	100	64	86	67	63	76
II	100	140	125	124	140	143
III	100	152	121	229	205	242
IV	100	109	96	160	131	170
V	100	99	101	114	101	118
VI	100	148	124	228	195	243
VII	100	142	131	163	146	208
State	100	120	108	164	143	176

While the number of Middle/Junior High Schools in the State recorded an increase of 74 per cent. during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of teachers showed a rise of 76 per cent. But the rate of increase in the number of teachers was found to be slower than that of the schools in regions IV, V and VII.

The number of trained teachers was 1.9 thousand in the State in 1961-62 as against 1.8 thousand in 1950-51. Trained teacher which constituted about 28.7 per cent. in 1950-51 reduced to 16.4 per cent. in 1961-62. The number of trained teachers showed a decline during the plan period in most of the regions and also in the State. The following table gives the index of the numbers of trained teachers in different regions :

**Index of the number of trained teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools**

Base : 1950-51=100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	100	42	85	36	35	46
II	100	93	123	123	105	185
III	100	60	69	79	75	100
IV	100	74	84	86	74	101
V	100	43	83	38	32	47
VI	100	90	107	139	133	164
VII	100	88	112	129	100	174
State	100	66	88	80	71	98

The above table shows that the number of trained teachers in middle schools registered a gradual decline during the first two plan periods in the State, although the number of schools recorded a rise. The middle schools in different regions thus suffered badly all through the plan period due to shortage of trained teachers.

Table 2-14 (3) Appendix gives the number of women teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools in different regions. Data show that women constitute about 16.2 per cent. of the total strength of teachers in middle schools in the State in 1961-62 as compared to 13.0 in 1950-51. The highest percentage of woman teaches in 1961-62 was found in region VII (40.7 per cent.) followed by region I (32.8 per cent.), region IV (24.7 per cent.), region II (18.4 per cent.), region III (10.5 per cent.), region V (9.2 per cent.), and region VI (8.6 per cent.).

The number of women teachers showed a decline during the First Plan period in all regions except in regions II, V and VII. The position improved during the Second Plan period, when the number recorded a rise in all the regions except in regions I and VII. Further improvement in the position was noticed during the first year of the Third Plan.

It has been stated earlier that the number of teachers in middle schools in some of the regions increased during the plan periods at slower rate than the number of schools. Naturally, the number of teacher per school decreased during the plan period. It is worthwhile to study, if the decrease in the number of teachers per school in any way affected the teacher student ratio :

**Teacher student ratio in Middle/Junior High Schools**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	27.9	17.4	23.2	18.8	15.9	19.5
II	24.9	21.3	21.2	25.3	22.3	24.4
III	20.6	18.3	19.1	18.9	17.2	20.1
IV	18.1	19.9	19.9	20.6	19.4	20.7
V	26.8	16.3	21.3	19.3	17.3	20.9
VI	21.8	19.9	20.4	21.6	19.2	22.3
VII	26.1	18.9	22.3	22.4	21.0	22.1
State	22.0	19.1	20.5	20.7	18.8	21.3

The table shows that the teacher student ratio improved during the First Plan in all the regions of the State except region IV. Further improvement was noticed during the Second Plan. The first year of the Third Plan witnessed higher ratios in all the regions. But the number of students per teacher did not exceed thirty anywhere.

The discussions in the foregoing paragraphs reveal that the rate of enrolment of the children in the age group 11-14 years in middle stage classes (class VI to VIII) recorded an upward trend in all the regions during the plan period, but the rates were comparatively low in regions I, II, III and VI. As compared to males, the enrolment rates of females were unusually low. But the rates improved much during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62. The number of students in the middle stage classes also showed a gradual rise during the plan period. The percentage increase varied from 75 to 239. The rise was remarkable in regions II, III IV and VI.

The number of middle and junior high schools and the number of teachers in these schools also increased during the plan period. But the rate of increase in the number of teacher was slower than that in the number of schools in regions I, IV, V and VII. With the opening of new schools, the number of schools per 1,000 children of age group 11-14 years increased all over the State.

The teacher student ratio continued to improve during the first two plans. Thereafter it showed signs of deterioration. Still the ratio was found to be satisfactory in all the regions.

The middle schools in all the regions suffered badly during the plan period from shortage of trained teachers. The number of trained teachers decreased in almost all the regions after 1950-51, the pre-plan year, and the position improved

in some of the regions after the Second Plan. But the increase in number of trained teachers in 1961-62 could help in improving the condition of middle schools only in regions II and VI. In other regions, the number of schools increased at a faster rate than the number of trained teachers.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### (2) Higher Secondary Stage

Higher Secondary Stage of school education begins from class IX and ends in class XI. The students who pass the higher secondary stage are admitted to degree classes of the Universities. Children of the age group 14-17 years generally receive education in higher secondary classes.

In pre-plan days only a small percentage of children of the abovementioned age group received higher secondary education in West Bengal. In 1950-51, about 5.5 per cent. of the total children of the age group 14-17 years were enrolled in higher secondary classes. With the progress of Secondary education in the State, the percentage of children enrolled in classes IX to XI to total children of the age group 14-17 years also increased gradually. The enrolment rate of children which was 7.7 per cent. in 1955-56 went up to 11.4 per cent. in 1960-61 and to 12.4 per cent. in 1961-62. The increase was observed in all the regions of the State. The table set out below indicates the trend of enrolment rates in different regions :

Percentage of children enrolled in classes IX to XI to children of the age group  
14-17 years

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	3.9	6.0	8.1	9.2
II	2.7	4.2	7.8	8.4
III	3.2	4.7	8.0	8.7
IV	5.5	8.3	12.4	13.7
V	5.1	7.0	11.1	12.3
VI	4.2	5.6	8.8	9.9
VII	12.4	18.1	23.9	24.8
State	5.5	7.7	11.4	12.4

The data in the above table show that during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62 the percentage of children in the age group 14-17 years enrolled in higher secondary classes increased substantially in all the regions of the State, although there was wide regional variation. The enrolment rates in regions, I, II, III and VI were found to be lower than those in any of the regions IV, V and VII. The latter three regions are comparatively advanced in the field of education.

Table 2.5 (Appendix) gives the percentage of children enrolled in classes IX to XI to total children in the age group 14-17 years separately for males and females. The table shows that the enrolment rate for females was lower than that for males in all the regions. The rates for females were unusually low in the pre-plan year, 1950-51. During the plan period, the rates in different regions recorded much improvement. The enrolment rate in the State moved up from 1.2 per cent. in 1950-51 to 5.9 per cent. in 1961-62. The rates in none of the regions except region VII were found to be satisfactory. In spite of this improvement, rates in regions III, V and VI could not attain the level of 5 per cent. even in 1961-62. The following table gives the enrolment rates of female children of the age group 14-17 years in different regions :

**Percentage of female children enrolled in classes IX to XI to total female children of the age group 14-17 years.**

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	1.9	2.6	4.2	5.2
II	0.8	1.8	4.4	5.1
III	0.4	0.9	3.2	3.6
IV	1.0	3.1	6.4	7.6
V	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.5
VI	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.0
VII	6.5	13.5	17.7	19.3
State	1.2	2.7	5.0	5.9

With the rise in the rate of enrolment, the number of students in higher secondary classes increased in the State. The number which was 92.5 thousand in 1950-51, rose to 233.0 thousand in 1961-62, showing an increase of about 146 per cent. The percentage increase in the number of higher secondary students in different regions

during 1950-51 to 1961-62 varied from 92 per cent. in region VII to 237 per cent in region II. The index of the numbers of students (with base 1950-51) is given in the table below :

**Index of the number of students in Higher Secondary Classes**

(Classes IX to XI)

Base : 1950-51=100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	100	156	123	220	198	251
II	100	162	125	310	219	337
III	100	152	130	265	211	298
IV	100	156	130	242	187	270
V	100	132	113	202	159	224
VI	100	135	115	217	167	245
VII	100	147	124	186	164	192
State ..	100	147	124	224	178	246

It may be seen from the table that the number of students in higher secondary classes increased at a faster rate in regions II, III and IV than in other regions. The rate was found to be slow in region VII. The same peculiarity was observed in the enrolment rate.

During the plan period 1951-52 to 1961-62, not only the number of students in higher secondary classes showed an increase, but the number of higher secondary schools in the State also recorded a rise. The number of enrolled students, however, increased at a higher rate than the number of schools which rose by about 70 per cent. from 1,164 in 1950-51 to 2,028 in 1961-62. The increase in different regions ranged from a low 62 per cent. in region III to a maximum of 131 per cent. in region II. The index of the number of higher secondary schools (with base 1950-51) in different regions are set out in the following table :

**Index of the number of Higher Secondary Schools**

Base : 1950-51=100

Region	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	100	175	200	206
II	100	166	216	231
III	100	118	151	162
IV	100	134	172	181
V	100	126	154	164
VI	100	124	145	155
VII	100	140	161	164
State	100	131	161	170

The table shows that the number of higher secondary schools in regions I and II increased more rapidly than in other regions. In the former region, the number was very small in the pre-plan year.

The number of teachers in higher secondary schools in the State also recorded a rise during the plan period. The number which was 15.2 thousand in 1950-51 went up to 30.8 thousand in 1961-62. The index of the numbers of teachers given in the table below shows that the number of teachers in higher secondary schools increased not only in the State but also in different regions. The rate of increase, of course varied from region to region. The lowest was found in region VII and the highest in region II.

**Index of the numbers of teachers in Higher Secondary Schools.**

Base : 1950-51 = 100

Region		1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	..	100	156	130	183	170	208
II	..	100	139	125	232	185	250
III	..	100	129	116	197	164	221
IV	..	100	142	126	211	180	231
V	..	100	126	117	180	155	190
VI	..	100	126	118	191	159	211
VII	..	100	119	114	135	130	12
State	—	100	131	120	184	159	19

A comparative study of the index of the numbers of Schools and teachers reveals that during 1951-52 to 1961-62, the number of teachers increased at a higher rate than the number of schools in all the regions except region VII, where the number of schools recorded a higher rate of increase.

It is observed that the number of students in higher secondary schools in different regions rose during the plan period at a faster rate than the number of teachers.

Out of 15.2 thousand higher secondary school teachers in 1950-51 in the State, only 3.6 thousand or 23.7 per cent. were trained. The number of trained teachers, however, registered a substantial rise during the plan period. In 1961-62 the number of trained teachers constituted about 34.7 per cent. of the total strength.



of teachers in higher secondary schools in the State. During the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of trained teachers increased by about 189 per cent. The index of the numbers of trained teachers presented in the table below indicates the growth of trained teachers in different regions :

**Index of the number of trained teachers in Higher Secondary Schools**

Base : 1950-51 = 100

Region		1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	—	100	159	140	210	173	237
II	..	100	216	179	372	293	440
III	..	100	164	146	343	358	405
IV	..	100	206	177	398	309	429
V	..	100	116	117	194	159	224
VI	..	100	146	130	281	216	322
VII	..	100	141	130	166	159	164
<hr/>							
State	..	100	156	141	263	215	289

The above table shows that the number of trained teachers increased by more than 300 per cent. in regions II, III and IV. By more than 200 per cent. in regions VI, by more than 100 per cent. in regions I and V and by only 64 per cent. in region VII.

Although the index gives an indication of the increase over the base period, it does not throw any light on the composition of trained and untrained teachers in different regions.

The regionwise distribution of all teachers and trained teachers in higher secondary schools is given in Tables 2·20 (1) and 2·20 (2) Appendix. It may be seen from the tables that in 1961-62 the highest percentage of trained teachers was in region I (41·3) followed by region VII (37·9), region VI (37·2), region V (36·8), region II (34·1), region III (33·5) and region IV (31·9), although the number of trained teachers in regions II, III and IV increased sharply during the plan period, the number was comparatively small even in 1961-62.

During the plan period, the number of women teachers in higher secondary schools also increased in all the regions as may be seen from the index of the number of such teachers given in the table below :

**Index of the number of women teachers**

Base : 1950-51=100

Region		1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	..	100	126	108	148	133	179
II	..	100	172	138	357	266	395
III	..	100	243	185	604	407	751
IV	..	100	239	186	496	381	584
V	..	100	162	143	351	264	401
VI	..	100	143	109	286	208	346
VII	..	100	146	140	172	164	180
State	..	100	171	148	282	231	320

Data in the above table show that the number of women teachers in higher secondary schools increased by about 220 per cent. in the State during 1950-51 to 1961-62. The highest rise of 651 per cent. was observed in region III and the lowest 79 per cent. in region I. It may be pointed out here that the women constituted about 12.5 per cent. of the total strength of teachers in higher secondary schools in the State in 1950-51. The percentage of such teachers rose to 19.9 in 1961-62.

The earlier discussion revealed that the number of teachers increased at a slower rate during the plan period than the number of students. This affected adversely the teacher student ratios in the State as well as in some regions during the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period, however, the ratios in all the regions showed some improvement over the ratios in the First Plan. Thereafter the ratio showed an increase in a few regions and also in the State. Except in region VII ratios in all regions were below 30. The number of students per teacher was found to be 30.1 in region VII in 1961-62.

The following table gives the teacher-student ratio in higher secondary schools in different regions.

**Teacher-student ratio in Higher Secondary Schools.**

Region		1950-51	1955-56	Average Plan I period.	1960-61	Average Plan II period.	1961-62
I	..	27.5	21.1	26.5	26.5	23.5	25.2
II	..	27.0	28.0	26.5	28.4	26.8	28.0
III	..	23.6	27.4	26.1	26.1	26.1	25.8
IV	..	25.5	28.2	28.3	27.8	26.9	28.1
V	..	25.1	25.9	24.8	24.8	24.5	25.8
VI	..	24.1	25.7	24.6	24.7	24.0	24.3
VII	..	29.6	27.4	29.1	27.8	27.6	30.3
State	..	26.1	27.1	27.2	26.7	26.1	27.1

It may be seen from the table that the teacher-student ratio in 1961-62 was higher than that in 1950-51 in all the regions except region I.

The above discussions reveal that during the plan period the percentage of children of the age-group 14-17 years enrolled in higher secondary classes showed a notable increase in all the regions. The enrolment rate for females which was very low in the pre-plan year improve considerably during the period. The enrolment rates were, however, found to be not very satisfactory and need further improvement particularly in regions I, II, III and VI. The rates for females were found to be poor in almost all the regions. Special care is needed for improving the rates in regions III, V and VI.

The number of students in higher secondary classes increased sharply in all the regions of the State during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62. The highest increase was observed in region II. The increase was also quite high in regions I, III and IV.

Although the higher secondary schools and the teachers therein showed an increase in their respective numbers during the period, the rates of their increase were lower than that of the students. It is observed that the number of schools is more than doubled in regions I and II. In region IV, the number increased by nearly 81 per cent. The percentage rise in other regions varied from 55 to 64.

Except region VII, all other regions in the State reported substantial increase in the number of teachers in higher secondary schools. The highest increase was observed in region II, the percentage being 156. In regions I, III, IV, V and VI the number of teachers almost doubled during the period.

The number of trained teachers also recorded a considerable rise during the period in all the regions. The highest proportion of trained teachers was found in region I and the lowest in region IV.

**The teacher-student ratio in all the regions except region I was found to be higher in 1961-62 than in 1950-51. The ratio was below 30 in all regions except region VII.**

### **Technical Education (Diploma level)**

In the pre-plan year 1950-51 there were only two institutions for technical training in the State with a total intake capacity of 150 students. Of these, one was in region V and the other in region VI. To meet the growing demand for supervisory technical personnel, Engineering Institutions for Diploma courses or Polytechnics were set up in different regions during the Plan period. By the end of the First Plan period, there were 9 such institutions with a total intake capacity of 660. With the gradual expansion of technical education facilities at the Diploma level, the number of technical institutions in the State increased to 20 at the end of the Second Plan period and to 31 at the end of 1963-64, the third year of the Third Plan, and the intake capacity of the institutions rose from 2,770 in 1960-61 to 4,910 in 1963-64.

On the total number of 31 technical institutions in the State, 10 were in region IV, 6 in region VII, 5 each in regions V and VI, 3 in region III and 2 in region II. There was no technical institution in region I till the end of 1963-64.

The intake capacity of institutions was 1,330 in region IV, 1,280 in region VII, 760 in region VI, 700 in region V, 540 in region III and 300 in region II. Details of growth may be seen from Table 2-25 (Appendix).

### **Miscellaneous**

The number of students having scholarships and stipends in West Bengal was 24,088 in 1950-51—the pre-plan year. They constituted about 1.25 per cent of the total school students in the State. The number decreased to 14,935 in 1955-56 and the percentage fell to 0.52. But in 1960-61, though the number increased to 16,062, the percentage went down to 0.44. In 1961-62, the number rose to 17,733 and the percentage to 0.45. The students received scholarships and stipend mainly from the State Government. The number of recipient of Central Government scholarship was quite negligible.

The decrease in the number scholarship and stipend holders in 1955-56 was shared by all the regions except region I, where the number increased. The increase in number in 1960-61 was observed in regions I, II, III, VI and VII. But the percentage of scholarship and stipend holders did not show any rise in region II and VI. The year 1961-62 witnessed a fall in the number only in region I. Although the number in other regions recorded a rise, the percentage rose only in regions I, VI and VII.

An examination of the percentages of scholarship and stipend holders in different regions show that only a negligible proportion of school students received scholarships and stipends. The percentage of school students having scholarships and stipends in region I was found to be more than that in any other region.

### **Special Schools**

The number of Basic Schools in West Bengal was only 86 in 1950-51. It increased gradually during the plan period and by the end of 1961-62, there were

1,868 such schools in the State. Of these schools, 497 were in region IV, 432 in region VI, 350 in region III, 335 in region V, 165 in region II, 70 in region I, and 19 in region VII. Although, the number of basic schools had increased in all the regions during the plan period, the numbers even at the end of 1961-62 were too inadequate for expansion of basic education.

It has been discussed earlier that the enrolment rate of girl students in primary, middle and higher secondary stage has increased substantially during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of schools for girls in the State increased by about 88 per cent. The maximum increase of 125 per cent. was noticed in region VII and the minimum of 34 per cent. in region III. The index of the number of girls school is given in the table below :

#### Index of the number of Girls' school

Base : 1950-51=100

Region				1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62
I	..	..	..	100	156	178	191
II	..	..	..	100	137	156	160
III	..	..	..	100	110	130	134
IV	..	..	..	100	145	191	200
V	..	..	..	100	155	169	176
VI	..	..	..	100	147	166	171
VII	..	..	..	100	197	221	225
State	..	..	..	100	150	182	188

### SUMMARY

#### Literacy

West Bengal spent more than Rs. 42 crores during the first two Five-Year Plan periods for the development of her education. As a result, educational facilities in the State increased at all levels. But inspite of increasing educational facilities the rate of literacy could not show any substantial increase during 1951-61. The percentage of literates in the State which was 24.0 in 1951 increased to 29.3 in 1961, showing a rise of only 5.3 per cent. over a period of ten years. This slow progress of literacy was mainly attributed to the rapid growth of population during the decade.

The level of literacy differs widely between regions. In 1951, the highest proportion of literates in a region was 53.1 per cent and the lowest 14.2 per cent. During 1951-61, the level of literacy moved up in all the regions. The highest and the lowest proportions of literates in 1961 were 59.3 per cent and 18.8 per cent. respectively. The general level thus recorded a rise during the period and the disparity between regions narrowed down.

As between regions, literacy was comparatively at a high level in regions VII and IV where the percentage of literates was 53.1 and 27.1 respectively in 1951 and at a very low level in regions II and III where the proportion of literates was 14.7 per cent. and 14.2 per cent. respectively.

During 1951-61, literacy in different regions increased at varying rates. The rate of increase was comparatively high in almost all the low based regions. But inspite of this, literacy in low based regions remained at a low level even in 1961.

### Primary Education

Progress of primary education in the State during the plan period 1950-51 to 1961-62 was not at all encouraging. Although the number of primary schools almost doubled during the period, schooling facilities, i.e., the number of schools per thousand children of school going age 6-11 years, did not show any appreciable rise. The facilities increased marginally in all the regions except regions I and II, where it showed a decline. The enrolment rate of children in the above age group did not also show any significant improvement during the period.

The rate of enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 years differs widely between regions. In the pre-plan year 1950-51, it was relatively low in regions II and III and high in regions IV and VI. The relative difference between the highest and lowest rates of enrolment in different regions of the State decreased during the period showing thereby a close up in inter-regional disparity in enrolment rates.

The rate of enrolment showed a rise in all the regions except regions V and VI during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62.

Compared to other regions, one of the two low based regions, viz. region II recorded the highest rate of growth in the proportion of enrolled children in the age group 6-11 years. The other, that is Region III, also recorded an increase. But the rate was relatively low. Despite this increase in growth rate, the proportion of the enrolled in these two regions remained comparatively at a low level even in 1961-62, indicating thereby that these two regions still lag behind others in education.

The problem of primary education is still the problem of girls' education. The highest rate of enrolment for female in a region of the State was found to be lower than the lowest rate of enrolment for male in any region. The rate of enrolment for female also was relatively low in regions II and III.

Primary education suffers badly from wastage and stagnation. Although, the extent of wastage showed a decline in all the regions during the plan period, it was quite high even in 1961-62.

During the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of students in the primary classes increased by about 86 per cent. in the State, more than 100 per cent. in regions I, II and III, 79 to 88 per cent. in region IV, V and VII and only 65 per cent in region VI.

The number of primary school teachers in the State almost doubled during the period. The rise was more than 100 per cent. in regions I, III, IV and VII, 87 to 95 per cent. in regions II and V and only 64 per cent. in region VI.

Teacher-student ratio recorded a very slight improvement during the first two plan periods. In fact, none of the regions except region IV showed any appreciable improvement. The ratio was more than 30 in all regions except regions II and V.

The pressure of students on primary schools also slightly reduced in the State during the period. The reduction was shared by only regions IV and VI.

The number of trained teachers increased in all the regions during 1950-51 to 1961-62. But it increased to a lower rate than the number of teachers taken in as a whole in all the regions except regions I and VI.

Participation of women in teaching in primary schools increased considerably during the plan period.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### (1) Middle Stage

Middle stage education showed a very good progress during the plan period 1950-51 to 1961-62, when the rate of enrolment of children in the age group 11-14 years in the State increased from 13.4 per cent. to 28.8 per cent. During the period, both the highest and the lowest rates in different regions recorded a rise, showing thereby an overall increase in the level of middle stage education in the State.

The rate of enrolment was relatively low in regions II and III and high in regions IV, V and VII in the pre-plan year.

Although, the rate of enrolment increased considerably in all the regions during the plan period, it remained at a low level in these two regions even in 1961-62.

As compared to males, the enrolment rates of females were unusually low in all the regions except regions VII and I. The rates, however, showed much improvement during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62.

During the plan period, number of middle/junior high schools in the State increased by about 74 per cent. The increase in different regions varied widely from 18 per cent. in region II to 208 per cent. in region VII.

The number of students in the middle stage classes also showed a gradual rise during the plan period. The percentage increase varied from 75 to 239. The rise was remarkable in regions II, III, IV and VI.

Although the number of middle/junior high schools per thousand children in the age group 11-14 increased in all the regions during the plan period, it was quite small even at the end of 1961-62.

The teacher-student ratio continued to improve during the first two plan periods. Thereafter, it showed signs of deterioration. Still the ratio was found to be satisfactory in all the regions.

The middle schools in all the regions suffered badly from shortage of trained teachers during the plan period.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Higher Secondary Stage

Higher Secondary education in West Bengal made a great stride during the plan period 1950-51 to 1961-62, when the rate of enrolment of children in the age group 14-17 years, increased from 5.3 per cent. to 12.4 per cent. The rate of enrolment in different regions reached a higher level during the period. The relative difference between the highest and the lowest rate decreased and the inter-regional disparity narrowed down.

The rate of enrolment was relatively high in regions IV, V and VII and low in other regions, particularly in regions II and III, throughout the plan period. The rate of enrolment showed a substantial rise in all the regions during the period. The low based regions II and III recorded a rate of growth higher than that of the other regions.

The enrolment rate for females was lower than that for males in all the regions. The rate which was unusually low in the pre-plan year recorded considerable improvement during the plan period. But in spite of this improvement, the rates for females were found to be poor in almost all the regions and need further improvement particularly in regions III, V and VI.

The number of students in higher secondary classes showed a sharp rise in all the regions during the plan period. The increase was quite high in regions I, II, III and IV.

Although the number of higher secondary schools and the number of teachers therein recorded an increase during 1950-51 to 1961-62, the rates of their increase were lower than that of students. The number of schools was more than doubled in regions I and II. It increased by nearly 81 per cent. in region IV. In other regions, the percentage rise varied from 55 to 64.

The number of teachers was more than doubled in regions I, II, III, IV and VI and almost doubled in region V. In region VII the number increased by about 29 per cent.

The number of trained teachers also recorded a considerable rise in all the regions during the plan period.

Although the teacher student ratio increased during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62, the number of student per teacher did not exceed thirty in any of the regions.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### Diploma level

Technical education also made a good progress in West Bengal during the plan period. In the pre-plan year 1950-51 there were only two institutions for technical training in the State—one in region V and the other in region VI, with a total intake capacity of 50 students. By the end of the third year of the Third Plan i.e. in 1963-64, the number of such institutions rose to 31 with a total intake capacity of 4,910 students.



## Basic education

Although the number of basic schools in West Bengal increased from 86 in 1950-51 to 1,868 in 1961-62, the number was too inadequate for expansion of basic education in the State.

## CHAPTER V

### Health

The main objective of health Schemes in West Bengal is to improve public health generally, to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, like malaria, cholera, small pox, typhoid, T.B., etc., to create increased hospital facilities throughout the States, especially in rural areas and to make improved arrangements for medical education and training in the State. With these objectives in view various Schemes were launched during the plan periods which included inter alia establishment of health centres in rural areas in increased number, opening of hospitals in subdivisional and district towns, improvement and expansion of existing hospitals by adding new wards and new beds, establishment of T.B. and infectious diseases hospitals and setting up of maternity and child welfare and family planning centres. The scheme for establishment of health centres in rural areas, started in 1947 on the line of the Bhore Committee's recommendations, sought to bring medical aid within the easy reach of rural population, to offer free treatment to the rural people and to take preventive measures against certain diseases in rural areas. With the gradual implementation of the above health schemes during plan periods, hospital facilities in the State increased and the people shared the benefit of better medical care in larger numbers. The subsequent paragraphs will give a detailed account of the added medical facilities that had been created in the different regions of the State since the commencement of the health planning in the country and extent of benefit derived by the people.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries (including clinics)

Five-Year Plan started in April 1951. As health statistics are not maintained according to fiscal year, data are not available for the year ending in March. All available data relate to calendar year ending in December. Hence, pre-plan year wherever mentioned in this chapter will mean the year ending on 31st December 1950. The last years of the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan will mean the calendar years 1955 and 1960 respectively.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State showed a gradual rise during the plan period. As against 1,284 medical institutions in the pre-plan year, there were 1,524 such institutions at the end of the First Plan, and 1,912 at the end of the Second Plan. The number increased to 2,200 to the end of the second year of the Third Plan. Due to closure of 157 maternity centres, one T.B. clinic and 3 leprosy clinics, run by private organisations during 1963, the number of institutions in the State recorded a fall during 1963, the third year of the Third Plan. At the end of 1963, the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State stood at 2,039.

The table below will indicate the distribution of hospitals and dispensaries in different regions of the State at different points of time:

**Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries (including clinics)**

Region	1950	1955	1960	1963
I	36	47	79	95
II	72	88	120	139
III	247	292	370	406
IV	372	435	521	542
V	222	266	305	309
VI	347	265	347	380
VII	88	131	170	168
State	1,284	1,524	1,912	2,039

It may be seen from the table that the number of hospitals and dispensaries increased substantially in all the regions of the State during the plan periods. The percentage increase varied from 39 to 164.

Of the total number of 2,039 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of 1963, 1,467 were in rural areas and the remaining 572 in the urban areas. The corresponding numbers at the end of 1950, the pre-plan year, were 964 and 320. The number of hospitals etc. in the urban areas thus increased by about 79 per cent. and that in the rural areas by 52 per cent, though the actual number of institutions added in rural areas was more than that in urban areas.

**Number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh population**

Region	Rural				Urban			
	1950	1955	1960	1963	1950	1955	1960	1963
I ..	2.6	4.8	9.4	11.3	28.6	25.1	23.5	23.2
II ..	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	13.4	18.3	17.6	18.3
III ..	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	10.4	12.4	13.7
IV ..	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.2
V ..	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.6	10.9	12.7	13.0	13.8
VI ..	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.4	20.2	15.8	14.8	14.5
VII ..	..	..	..	..	3.4	4.7	5.8	5.6
State ..	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.6	6.5	7.4	7.5

The above table shows that the number of hospitals etc. per lakhs population or rather the rate of medical facility in rural areas of the State did not show any appreciable improvement during the plan period. The rate which was 5.0 in 1950 reduced to 4.9 in 1963.

Amongst the regions, the rate showed substantial improvement in region I, where the number of hospitals etc. per lakh population in rural areas increased from 2.6 in 1950 to 11.3 in 1963. Only slight improvement in the rate was observed in region II where the number rose from 4.1 in 1950 to 4.7 in 1963. The rates in other regions recorded a fall.

In urban areas of the State, the rate of medical facility showed an upward trend. The rate which was 5.6 in 1950 rose to 6.5 at the end of the First Plan. During the Second Plan, the rate recorded a further rise and at the end of 1960, the number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh population reached the level of 7.4. Thereafter the rate improved only slightly and at the end of 1963, there were 7.5 medical institutions for every lakh of urban people in the State.

The regionwise data show that medical facilities in urban areas increased gradually in all the regions except in regions I and VI during the plan periods. In the latter two regions, the rate of medical facilities recorded a gradual decline. In region I, there were 28.6 hospitals and dispensaries for every lakh of urban people in 1950. But the number reduced to 25.1 in 1955, to 23.5 in 1960 and finally to 23.2 in 1963. In region VI also, the rate of medical facility which was 20.2 in 1950, decreased to 15.8 in 1955, to 14.8 in 1960 and finally to 14.5 in 1963.

Although the five regions in the State recorded a rise in the number of medical institutions per lakh of urban people, the rise was substantial in regions II and III, where the number of institutions increased by 4.9 and 4.7 respectively. In region V, the number increased by 2.9, in region VII by 2.2 and in region IV by 0.8.

With the setting up of new hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, etc. in rural and urban areas of the State, the number of such institutions per unit geographical area increased during the plan periods. The table below given the number of medical institutions per 100 sq. km. in rural and urban areas of different regions of the State:

Number of hospitals and dispensaries per 100 sq. km.

Region	Rural areas				Urban areas			
	1950	1955	1960	1963	1950	1955	1960	1963
I ..	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.8	67.8	75.4	85.4	93.0
II ..	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	54.4	81.5	75.8	83.0
III ..	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	20.6	28.0	38.9	46.3
IV ..	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	20.2	25.6	31.7	33.9
V ..	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	33.6	46.4	54.5	62.6
VI ..	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	28.6	25.5	27.6	28.7
VII ..	..	..	..	..	102.4	127.2	165.0	163.1
State ..	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	32.1	40.9	49.9	53.2

The above table shows that during the plan period, the number of medical institutions per 100 sq. km. increased both in rural and urban areas of the State. The increase was shared more or less by all the regions. During the period 1950-63, the number of medical institutions per 100 sq. km. in the rural areas of the State increased by only 0.5 and that in urban areas by 21.1. In rural areas the maximum increase of 1.5 institutions per 100 sq. km. was observed in region I and the minimum of 0.2 in region VI. The position at the end of 1963 shows that regions II and VI had only 1.2 institutions per 100 sq. km. in rural areas as against 1.8 to 2.2 in other regions. In urban areas, the number per 100 sq. km. varied from 28.7 in region VI to 163.1 in region VII. By increasing the density of medical institutions, the Plan Programmes helped in bringing the medical aid closer to the people. But these increased facilities were largely offset by the population increase as may be seen from the distribution of medical institutions per lakh population in different regions.

A comparative study of the density of medical institution per 100 sq. km. and rate of medical facilities per lakh population shows that while the density in rural areas of the State increased by 0.5 during the period 1950-63, the rate of medical facilities declined by 0.1. In urban areas, the density of medical institutions increased by 21.1 per 100 sq. km. during the period but the rate per lakh population increased by only 1.9.

The data show that although the number of medical institutions per 100 sq. km. increased in rural areas of all the regions, medical facilities for people increased in only two regions—viz., regions I and II. In all other regions, facilities per lakh population declined. Similarly in urban areas, the density of institutions per 100 sq. km. recorded substantial rise during the plan period in all the regions, but medical facilities for people declined in regions I and VI.

A close examination of the distribution of medical institutions per lakh population in rural and urban areas of different regions at the end of 1963 reveals that medical facilities are not evenly distributed. In certain areas, the facilities were not adequate in the pre-plan year. The additional facilities that had been created during the plan period in these areas were also not enough for the purpose. In rural areas the number of medical institutions per lakh population in 1963 varied from 4.4 to 11.3 and in urban areas, it varied from 5.2 to 23.2. This indicates the degree of un-evenness of the distribution of hospitals etc. in different areas.

The discussions in the foregoing paragraphs reveal that although the number of medical institutions like hospitals, dispensaries, etc. increased during the plan periods in different areas of the State, the medical facilities available for people in some of the areas were comparatively much less. To improve the conditions more hospitals, dispensaries etc. are to be set-up in these regions. Data show that medical facilities for people in rural areas of regions II, IV and VI and in urban areas of regions IV and VII are comparatively less and these areas need more medical institutions.

There were 29.5 thousand hospital beds in the State in 1963 as against 17.4 thousand in 1950. Thus during the plan period 1950-63 number of beds increased by about 70 per cent. But this increase in the number of hospital beds could help in increasing the number of beds per lakh population by only 9, from 70 in 1950 to 79 in 1963.

The following table gives the number of hospital beds available for each lakh of population in different regions of the State :

**Number of hospital beds per lakh population**

Region	1950	1955	1960	1963
I	224	189	197	206
II	34	33	35	40
III	46	60	68	64
IV	43	43	43	46
V	37	45	50	53
VI	59	58	61	63
VII	257	274	307	326
State .. ..	70	74	76	79

Although the number of hospital beds in the State increased by about 70 per cent. during the plan period, the availability increased only by about 13 per cent. as may be seen from the above table.

The increase in the number of beds varied from 39 per cent. in region I to 118 per cent. in region III. But this rise could not keep pace with the population rise in different regions. The increase in number of beds per lakh population was much less. Though the number of beds in region I increased by about 39 per cent. the availability of beds declined. In other regions, the increase in availability of beds varied from 6.8 per cent. to 43.2 per cent.

It may be seen from the table that the availability of hospital beds per lakh population is comparatively low in all the regions except in regions I and VII. This suggests that additional beds are to be created in those regions.

The table below gives the index numbers of indoor and outdoor patients, received treatment in hospitals, dispensaries and clinics of the State with base 1950=100.

**Index numbers of indoor and outdoor patients treated.**

(Base 1950=100)

Region	1950	1955	Average Plan I period.	1960	Average Plan II period.	1962
I ..	100	204	138	220	235	291
II ..	100	240	209	439	398	402
III ..	100	171	138	313	277	356
IV ..	100	128	126	176	188	220
V ..	100	212	166	372	308	395
VI ..	100	234	199	205	247	290
VII ..	100	117	101	79	106	98
State ..	100	153	132	187	194	223

It may be seen from the above table that with the increase in the number of medical institutions, such as hospitals, dispensaries, etc. in the State, the people availing medical facilities in larger numbers. The number of patients received treatment from medical institutions showed a gradual rise during the plan period. Compared to 1950, the number of patients treated in 1962 increased by about 123 per cent.

As the number of patients fluctuates from year to year, the index numbers have been calculated for different plan periods with annual average number of patients treated during each. To indicate the trend, these index numbers are presented in the above table for different plan periods as also for the closing years of the First and the Second Plans and for the second year of the Third Plan in respect of which data are available.

The index numbers in the above table show that the number of patients increased considerably during the two plan periods as well as during the second year of the Third Plan in all the regions except in region VII, where the increase was not appreciable.

The maximum rise of 302 per cent. in the number of patients was observed in region II. Increase was 295 per cent in region V, 256 per cent. in region III, 191 per cent. in region I, 190 per cent. in region VI and 120 per cent. in region IV. The number of patients recorded a rise of 1 per cent. in region VII, during the First Plan, 6 per cent. during the Second Plan and a fall of 2 per cent. in the second year of the Third Plan over the level of 1950.

The following table presents the two separate indexes for the indoor and the outdoor patients treated in medical institutions of different regions. The data will indicate the rate at which the people in different regions availed of the hospital and other medical facilities during the plan periods.

### Index number of indoor and outdoor patients

(Base 1950=100)

Region		Indoor Patients					
		1950	1955	Average Plan I period.	1960	Average Plan II period.	1962
I	..	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	..	100	146	117	115	149	152
II	..	100	333	208	434	546	379
III	..	100	381	263	362	418	473
IV	..	100	351	259	349	394	449
V	..	100	751	538	865	887	984
VI	..	100	559	474	388	518	554
VII	..	100	127	104	78	106	93
State	..	100	202	157	162	200	265

Region		Outdoor Patients					
		1950	1955	Average Plan I period.	1960	Average Plan II period.	1962
I	..	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	..	100	210	140	232	244	306
II	..	100	237	209	440	394	403
III	..	100	165	135	311	273	353
IV	..	100	124	124	173	185	216
V	..	100	204	160	365	299	286
VI	..	100	228	193	201	242	284
VII	..	100	116	100	79	106	98
State	..	100	150	130	188	194	224

The above table shows that during the first two plans both indoor and outdoor patients increased considerably in all the regions. But in the second year of the Third Plan, indoor patients registered a fall in regions II and VII and outdoor patients only in region VII. The number of indoor patients, it may be seen, increased at an alarming rate in region V. The rate of increase was also high in regions II, III, IV and VI. High rate of increase in outdoor patients was noticed in regions II, III and V. It, thus, appears that people in larger number, availed of the hospitals and dispensaries facilities during the plan periods.

### Maternity and Family Planning

Till the end of the Second Plan, there were only 2.24 maternity homes per lakh of female population in rural areas of the State and 2.97 in urban areas. The number at the end of the third year of the Third Plan rose to 4.02 in rural areas and 3.05 in urban areas. The rise was quite remarkable in rural areas, the percentage being 79.5.

The number of maternity homes per lakh of female population in rural and urban areas of different regions are given below in tabular form :

Number of maternity homes per lakh female population

Region	Rural areas			Urban areas			
	1960	1963	Percentage	1960	1963	Percentage	
			Increase (+)			Increase (+)	
			Decrease (-)			decrease (-)	
I	..	4.81	8.57	+78.2	9.82	8.88	-9.6
II	..	1.42	4.29	+204.2	5.75	5.39	-6.3
III	..	2.46	4.76	+93.5	3.45	3.90	+30.4
IV	..	2.50	3.56	+42.4	1.38	1.73	+25.3
V	..	2.83	4.25	+50.2	5.08	4.76	-6.3
VI	..	1.53	3.35	+119.0	8.56	8.08	-6.4
VII	..	..	..	..	2.97	2.88	-3.0
State	..	2.24	4.02	+79.5	2.97	3.05	+2.7

It may be seen from the above table that availability of maternity home facilities increased considerably in rural areas of all the regions during 1960-63. But in urban areas, the facilities decreased in five regions out of seven. Although the number of maternity homes per lakh of female population increased in urban areas of region IV, it had the minimum number of 1.73 homes till the end of the third year of the Third Plan.

Compared with State averages, the number of maternity homes was less in rural areas of regions IV and VI and in urban areas of regions IV and VII in 1963.



The number of family planning clinics in the State was quite negligible till the end of the First Five-Year Plan. Some of the regions had only a few and some had none. During the Second Plan and first three years of the Third Plan, a number of clinics had been set up, and the number per lakh population showed a gradual rise.

There was not even one family planning clinic per lakh population in the State in 1956. Though the situation improved gradually, the State could not provide one such clinic for every lakh of population till the end of the third year of the Third Plan. The number of family planning clinic per lakh population in the State was 0.58 in 1963 as against 0.03 in 1956.

Amongst the regions, the position was better in regions I and II, where the number per lakh population was 1.93 and 1.68 respectively. In other regions number was less than one. A comparative statement showing the number of family planning clinics per lakh population in different regions at different points of time is given in the following table :

**Number of family planning clinics per lakh population**

Region					1956	1960	1963
I	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.80	1.93
II	..	..	..	..	..	0.21	1.68
III	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.18	0.42
IV	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.27	0.52
V	..	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.43
VI	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.20	0.32
VII	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.79	0.77
State					0.03	0.29	0.58

As per recommendation of the Bhore Committee, a scheme for opening of a Health Centre in each union and Thana was taken up by the State Government as early as in 1947 to provide medical relief to the people of rural areas. The scheme was subsequently modified. The Rural Health Centre Scheme during the Second Plan envisaged establishment of one Primary Health Centre with 10 beds and 2 to 3 Subsidiary Health Centres with 2 non-dieted maternity beds in each Development Block. During the plan period a number of Health Centres both primary and subsidiary had been established in different regions of the State. Although statistics of Health Centres are available both for the plan and pre-plan periods, separate data for primary health centres are available only for the years subsequent

to the Second Plan. In the following paragraphs, an account of medical facilities that had been created through all health centres in different regions during the plan period has been given :

#### Health Centres per lakh population

Region	1950	1955	1960	1963
I	0.22	1.71	2.72	3.11
II	..	0.30	1.60	2.03
III	0.22	0.99	1.91	2.12
IV	0.32	0.75	1.20	1.28
V	0.83	1.18	1.74	1.93
VI	0.26	0.79	1.30	1.69
State	..	..	..	1.59

The above tables give the number of health centres per lakh population in different regions at the end of pre plan years as also at the close of first two plans and the third year of the Third Plan. It may be seen from the table that at the end of 1950, the pre-plan year, there were only 0.30 health centres in the State for every lakh of population. The number increased gradually during the plan periods. At the end of 1963, the State had 1.59 health centres for every lakh of population. Thus, the number of health centres in the State increased quite rapidly during the plan periods.

Increase in the number of health centres was also observed in different regions. The increase was more rapid in regions I, II and III than in regions IV, V and VI. At the end of 1963, region I had the maximum number of 3.11 health centres per lakh population and the region IV had the minimum number of 1.28. The number of health centres per lakh population in other regions varied from 1.69 to 2.12.

#### Communicable diseases.

All the people suffering from communicable diseases cannot avail of the facilities of treatment from hospitals, dispensaries and clinics. As such the number of people received treatment from medical institutions forms only a fraction of the total. The number of patients received treatment for different diseases, of course, gives an idea about the pattern of patient population and the study of the pattern for a number of years may provide information about the changes, if any, occurred in it.

The distribution of patients treated by diseases shows that in 1950, 14.19 lakhs of people in West Bengal received treatment for malaria, 0.37 lakhs for T.B., 0.14 lakhs for cholera, 0.10 lakhs for leprosy, 0.48 lakhs for each filaria and goitre and 0.05 lakhs for small-pox. The pre-plan pattern did not undergo any major change during the First Plan period, when on an average 12.98 lakhs of people received treatment annually for malaria, 0.64 lakhs for T.B., 0.18 lakhs for leprosy, 0.15 lakhs for goitre, 0.11 lakhs for filaria, 0.10 lakhs for cholera and 0.02 lakhs for small-pox. During this period, the number of malaria patients showed a substantial fall. Cholera and small-pox patients also recorded a decline in their numbers. But T.B., leprosy, goitre and filaria patients registered a rise in number. During the Second Plan, the number of malaria patients showed a further fall, But T.B., goitre and filaria patients increased in large numbers. The average annual number of patients received treatment during the Second Plan period was 2.76 lakhs for malaria, 0.78 lakhs for T.B., 0.33 lakhs for goitre, 0.22 lakhs for leprosy, 0.19 lakhs for filaria, 0.10 lakhs for cholera and 0.02 lakhs for small-pox. The distribution of patients treated in 1962 shows that the number of malaria patients decreased appreciably during the first part of the Third Plan. The number of T.B. patients also decreased slightly. But the number of patients suffering from other diseases recorded an increase. The rise was partly due to the increase in medical facilities during the plan period. The data are summarised in the table given below:

#### Distribution of patients treated by diseases

(Number in lakhs)

Disease	1950	Average Plan I period.	Average Plan II period.	1962
Malaria ..	14.19	12.98	2.76	1.25
Cholera ..	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.12
Smallpox ..	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01
T.B. ..	0.37	0.64	0.78	0.76
Goitre ..	0.08	0.15	0.33	0.40
Filaria ..	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.15
Leprosy ..	0.10	0.18	0.22	0.25

An examination of the above table reveals that malaria which was one of the major health problems of the State was almost controlled during the plan periods, although it is too early to say that it has been completely eradicated. Cholera and small pox were also controlled to a great extent. But T.B., goitre, leprosy and filaria remained uncontrolled even in 1962.

The sharp reduction in the number of malaria patients in the State during the plan period was shared by all the regions. The fall was, however, less rapid in regions I and III. It may be seen from Table 3.15 (Appendix) that during the period the number of patients received treatment for cholera decreased in all the regions except region VI and that for small pox recorded a gradual fall in all but two regions, viz., regions V and VI. T. B. patients showed a gradual rise in number in regions I, II, III, V and VI all through the Plan period. A downward trend in the number of such patients was, however, noticed in region VII after the First Plan and in region IV after the Second Plan. Patients suffering from goitre are generally found in regions I, II, III and VII. But their number recorded a rise in all the regions during the plan period. The number of filaria patients also showed an upward trend in all the regions. Leprosy patients increased at a alarming rate in regions V and VI. In regions II, III and IV also the number of such patients showed a substantial rise. Although leprosy patients registered a rise in number in regions I and VII during the first plan period, it showed a decline in region VII after the first plan period and in region I after the second plan period.

Vaccination rate fluctuates from year to year. It would, therefore, not be proper to compare the rates at different points of time. For a proper study of the intensity of preventive measures that had been taken against small pox epidemic it is necessary to compare the vaccination rates for different plan periods. A study of the Table 3.16 (Appendix) reveals that the rate of vaccinations per lakh population increased in all the regions both among males and females during the first two plan periods. The average rate for second plan period was higher than that for plan period in all cases. It is interesting to note that vaccination rate for males is always higher than that for females. Only exception was observed during first plan in region VII, where the rates for males and females were found to be almost identical.

In the pre-plan year, the number of vaccinations per lakh male population was 32.1 thousand in the State, and the number per lakh female population was 22.5 thousand. During the First Plan, the annual average number of vaccination per lakh population increased to 33.9 thousand in case of male and to 23.8 thousand in case of females. The corresponding number during the Second Plan was 40.2 thousand and 27.8 thousand. This shows that vaccination rates increased appreciably both among males and females during first two plan periods. But the average for the first two years of the Third Plan showed a decline.

The following table gives the vaccination rates for males and females in different regions of the State :

Number of vaccination (in thousand) per lakh population

Region	Male				Female			
	1950	Average Plan I period	Average Plan II period	Average 1961-62	1950	Average Plan I period	Average Plan II period	Average 1961-62
I	32.7	35.1	38.2	37.1	25.4	27.5	28.2	31.7
II	17.0	19.4	24.2	19.6	11.3	12.0	15.9	15.0
III	31.3	36.5	39.2	23.4	21.3	24.8	27.8	16.8
IV	24.8	25.1	33.4	29.4	17.0	18.0	26.4	23.6
V	26.4	32.6	40.1	30.1	16.9	21.9	26.6	21.1
VI	26.7	29.5	34.2	25.3	16.7	18.8	22.0	17.0
VII	64.6	57.0	75.7	71.5	75.5	57.1	60.6	74.9
State	32.1	33.9	40.2	31.6	22.5	23.8	27.8	25.7

It may be observed that although the vaccination rates increased appreciably in all the regions during the first two plan periods, there was considerable differences between the rates in different regions. The highest rate was found in region VII and the lowest in region II. This suggests that vaccination drive should be intensified in all the regions.

### Health Personnel:

Table 3.10 Appendix gives the number of doctors per lakh population in urban and rural areas of different regions of the State according to Census, 1961. There were 52 doctors of all categories per lakh population in rural areas as against 231 in urban areas of the State. Among the regions, the highest number of 736 doctors per lakh population was found in urban areas of region II and the lowest number of 151 doctors in region I. In other regions, the number was 340 in region V, 298 in region VI, 296 in region III, 212 in region VII and 198 in region IV. It may be pointed out that all these doctors are not qualified medical practitioners. A large number of them are quack. It may be seen from the table that the maximum number of allopath doctors per lakh population in urban areas was in region V (177), followed by region VI (142) and region VII (130). In other regions, the number was less than the State average of 106. The highest number of ayurvedic doctors per lakh population in urban areas was found in region II (112) and the lowest number in region I (19). Unani doctors are comparatively small in number. There were only 20 such doctors per lakh population in urban areas of the State. The maximum number of 44 such doctors was found in region III and the minimum of 7 in region VII.

In rural areas, the number of doctors per lakh population varied from a low 19 in region I to a maximum of 62 in region IV. In other regions, the number ranged from 47 to 52. For every lakh population in rural areas of the State, there were only 10 allopath doctors, 8 ayurvedic doctors and 10 unani doctors.

Among regions, the highest number of 15 allopath doctors was in region V and the lowest number of 7 in region VI. In other regions, the number was 10 per lakh population. The number of ayurvedic doctors per lakh population in rural areas of different regions varied from 5 to 9 and that for unani from 2 to 15.

It may be seen from Table 3.17 Appendix that in 1962, there were 7 hospital beds per doctor in Government and aided medical institution of the State. Region VI had the highest number of beds per doctor (13) followed by region I (12), region III (11), region IV (7), and regions II and V (6 each) and region VII (5). Thus the regions IV, V, II and VII were in a better position than regions, I, III and VI.

The number of patients per doctor in Government and aided medical institutions was 4,136 in the State in 1962. But the number in different regions varied widely. Region III showed the highest number of 8,287 patients per doctor, while region VII showed the lowest number of 1,710. In other regions, the number ranged from 3,805 to 7,410. The number was less than the State average only in regions I, IV and VII.

Among the health personnel other than doctors, regionwise data are available only for sanitary inspectors, health assistants, vaccinators and auxiliary health workers. The latter three categories of staff belong to one group and are inter-changeable. There is no category of employees in this State designated as sanitary sub-inspectors.

Table 3.14(A) Appendix gives the number of sanitary inspector and health assistants, vaccinators, etc., per lakh population. It may be seen from the table that till 1960-61, there was not even one sanitary inspector per lakh population in this State. The number showed a gradual rise from 1961-62 and by the end of 1963-64, there were 1.29 such workers for every lakh of population. The highest number of sanitary inspector per lakh population in 1963-64 was found in region VII (2.74) and the lowest number in region IV (0.63). The number was 0.98 in region V, 1.33 in region III, 1.50 in region VI, 2.02 in region I and 2.18 in region II.

The number of health assistant, vaccinators, etc., per lakh population in the State recorded a sharp rise during the period 1950-51 to 1963-64. The number was 10.11 in 1963-64 as against 2.16 in 1950-51. It may be pointed out that health assistants, vaccinators, etc., who are employed under schemes of extra temporary nature are not taken into consideration in calculating the rates per lakh population.

During the period 1950-51 to 1963-64, the number of health assistants, vaccinators, etc., per lakh population increased by 9.10 (from 2.92 to 12.02) in region I, by 12.08 (from 3.47 to 15.55) in region II, by 7.65 (from 2.26 to 9.91) in region III, by 2.91 (from 1.83 to 4.74) in region IV, by 5.41 (from 2.76 to 8.17) in region V, by 9.51 (from 2.29 to 11.84) in region VI and by 23.57 (from 1.16 to 24.67) in region VII. The number of health assistants, etc., per lakh population in 1963-64 was less than the State average of 10.11, in regions III, IV and V.

Besides the sanitary inspector, health assistant, vaccinators and auxiliary health workers, there is another category of staff called malaria inspectors. These malaria inspectors work generally in rural areas. There are malaria inspectors who work in urban areas of regions IV and VII. Their number per lakh population is presented in table 3.14 (B) Appendix.

Data in the table show that in 1950-51, the number of malaria inspectors per lakh population in the urban areas of the State was nil. In 1963-64, the number was 0.4 as against 0.2 in 1955-56. In rural areas of the State, the number per lakh population was 0.9 in 1963-64 as compared to 0.3 in 1950-51.

Among the region, the highest number of malaria inspectors per lakh population in rural areas in 1963-64 was in region I (1.4) followed by regions VI and III (1.0 each), regions V and IV (0.9 each) and region II (0.8). In urban areas, the number was smaller. The number in region IV was 0.6, while it was only 0.3 in region VII.

### Summary

In the health sector, West Bengal spent nearly Rs. 40 crores during the plan period 1951-64. Of the total amount, more than Rs. 27 crores were spent during the first two plan periods and more than Rs. 12 crores during the first three years of the Third Plan. As a result, the spread of major communicable diseases, like malaria and small pox was largely checked and an all round expansion of the health services occurred in the State.

During the period 1950-63, the number of medical institutions such as hospitals, dispensaries, etc., in the State increased by about 59 per cent, and the number of hospital beds by about 70 per cent. With the expansion of medical facilities, the number of people receiving treatment from medical institutions increased considerably.

The number of institutions increased at a higher rate in urban areas than in rural areas. With the rise in number, the density, i.e., the number of institutions per 100 sq. km. increased both in rural and urban areas. But the rise in density was largely offset by the rapid growth of population, particularly in rural areas. Although the density of institutions increased in rural areas of the State during the plan period, institutional facilities, i.e., the number of institutions per lakh population did not show any improvement. In urban areas, however, both the density and facility increased during the period.

The density of institutions was relatively low in rural areas of regions I, II and VI and in urban areas of regions III, IV and VI in 1950. During the plan period the number of institutions per 100 sq. km. increased both in rural and urban areas of all the regions at a varying rate. The rate of growth was very high in rural areas of regions I and II and urban areas of region III. At the end of 1963, relatively low density was in rural areas of regions II and VI and in urban areas of regions III, IV and VI.

The distribution of medical institutions in rural areas was most un-even in the pre-plan year. With the setting up of new hospitals, dispensaries, etc., in larger numbers in low bed regions during the plan period evenness in distribution increased. Inter-regional disparity in density of institutions in urban areas, however, slightly widened during the period.

Although the increase in density of institutions helped much in bringing the medical care closer to the people, the facilities available were not same everywhere. The number of medical institutions per lakh population was relatively small in rural areas of regions I, II, IV and VI and in urban areas of regions IV and VII in the pre-plan year. With the increase in number of institutions in rural areas during the plan period the position improved remarkably in region I and slightly in region II. In urban areas, however, improvement was noticed in all the regions except regions I and VI. But even at the end of 1963, the number of hospitals, dispensaries, etc., per lakh population was comparatively much less in rural areas of regions II, IV and VI and in urban areas of regions IV and VII.

Considering both density and availability of facilities, the position was definitely worse in rural areas of regions II and VI and in urban areas of region IV.

The number of hospital beds per lakh population was found to be relatively more in regions I and VII in the pre-plan year and less in other regions. During the plan period, it recorded a rise in all the regions except region I. But even at the end of 1963, the number of beds available for every lakh of population was small in all regions except regions I and VII.

With the increase in availability of medical facilities, the people were receiving indoor and outdoor treatment from medical institutions in larger numbers. Compared to 1950, the number of patients in the State increased by about 123 per cent. in 1962. The number of patients showed a substantial rise in all the regions except region VII. The rate of growth of patients, was relatively high in regions II, III and V. The indoor patients increased at a rate higher than that of outdoor patients in regions III, IV, V and VI.

The number of maternity homes per lakh female population was less in rural areas than in urban areas in 1960. The facilities in rural areas increased at a higher rate during 1960-63 and at the end of 1963, the number of such homes per lakh females in rural areas exceeded the number of urban areas.

In 1960, the facility of maternity homes for females was less in rural areas of regions II and VII and in urban areas of regions IV and VII. During 1960-63, the facilities increased in rural areas of all the regions and in urban areas of regions III and IV. The rise was very high in rural areas of regions II and VI. At the end of 1963, the position was found to be worse in rural areas of regions IV and VI and in urban areas of regions IV and VII.

The number of family planning clinics in the State was almost negligible till the end of the First Plan. Though the position showed a gradual improvement during the subsequent plan periods, the State could not provide even one such clinic for every lakh of population even at the end of 1963. Compared to other regions, the position in 1963 was slightly better in regions I, II and VII.

The number of health centres per lakh population which was very small in pre-plan year, increased quite rapidly in the State as also in different regions during the plan period. The increase was more rapid in regions I, II and III than in regions IV, V and VI. In 1963, the maximum number of 3.1 health centres per lakh population was in region I and the minimum number of 1.3 in region IV.

Malaria which was one of the major health problem of the State had almost been eradicated during the plan period. Cholera and small pox were controlled to a great extent. But T.B., goitre, leprosy and filaria remained uncontrolled even in 1962.

The number of patients received treatment from medical institutions for malaria recorded a sharp decline in all the regions during the plan period. But the number received treatment for other communicable diseases did not follow the same trend in different regions. The number of cholera patients recorded a rise in region VI, small pox patients in regions V and VI, T.B. goitre, and filaria patients in all the regions and leprosy patients in regions II, III, IV, V and VI during the period 1960-61 to 1961-62.

The increase in number of T.B. patients was very sharp in regions I, II, III, V and VI. But in regions IV and VII, it was not so. People suffer in large numbers from goitre in regions I, II, III and VII. The number of goitre patients, however, recorded a sharp rise in all the regions except regions I and VII. Compared to other regions, the rate of growth of filaria patients was high in regions I, II and V. Although the number of leprosy patients showed a rise in all the regions except regions I and VII, the rate of increase was most alarming in regions V and VI.

The rate of vaccination against small pox increased both among males and females in almost all the regions and in the State during the first two plan periods but it declined afterwards. As between males and females, the rate for the former was higher than that for the latter. The rate was found to differ from region to region. The highest rate for both males and females was in region VII and the lowest in region II. Except in region VII, the rate in none of the regions was found to be satisfactory.

According to census 1961 there were 52 doctors of all categories (including quacks) per lakh population in rural areas of the State. As against this, the number in urban areas was 231. Among the doctors the number of allopaths was more than that of any other category.

As between regions, the number of doctors per lakh population in urban areas was relatively high in regions II and V and low in regions I and IV. In rural areas, however, it was high in regions IV and VI and low in region I.



The number of hospital beds per doctor in Government and aided medical institutions in the State was 7 in 1962. The position was slightly better in regions II, IV, V and VII where the number of beds per doctor was less than the State average.

The average number of patients per doctors in the abovementioned institutions was 4,136 in the State in 1962. The number in different regions varied widely. But it was less than the State average in regions I, IV and VII.

Till 1960-61, there was not even one Sanitary Inspector per lakh population in the State. By the end of 1963-64, it, however, increased to 1.29. In 1963-64 the number of such personnel per lakh population was found to be relatively low in regions IV and V.

The number of health assistants, vaccinators, etc. per lakh population also showed a rise during the plan period. The number in the State was 10 in 1963-64 as against 2 in 1960-61. In 1963-64, the number was found to be less than the State average in regions III, IV and V.

## CHAPTER VI

### Roads

There was no extensive road system in Bengal in pre-independence days. Independence of India brought partition in Bengal. As a result of partition of the old Province of Bengal, the State of West Bengal came into existence in two severed parts, the northern districts being separated from the southern tracts by a foreign territory. Communication system of the new born State was dislocated over a large area on the Indo-Pakistan border. Some of the areas of the truncated districts of West Dinajpur and Nadia on the border were locked up in isolation for want of good communication.

After partition in 1947, West Bengal had only 1,119 miles or 1,801 kilometres of metalled road and 218 miles or 351 kilometres of unmetalled road under the direct control of the State Government and some low grade metalled and un-metalled roads under the control of the District Boards. Road links did not exist even between all subdivisional towns, district towns and the State's capital.

The objective of the road development programmes in West Bengal was, therefore, to lay a net-work of road connecting every village, every industrial centre and market of the State. To achieve this objective, plans were drawn up for construction of new roads, bridges, etc. and for development of existing ones. In the initial stages, however, emphasis was laid on construction of roads that would connect district and subdivisional towns with each other and with the State capital and areas which were virtually cut off from one another by partition.

With the implementation of plan programmes in the State, road lengths increased in different regions and the conditions of the existing roads improved. It may be pointed out that during the plan period, the State Government not only constructed new roads, but also took over a considerable length of metalled and un-metalled roads from the District Boards for development and maintenance.

Under the road development plans, additional lengths of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, other District Roads and village roads were constructed in different regions within the State. As National Highways and State Highways; mainly serve the urban areas, these are excluded from the scope of the present study. The additional facilities that had been created due to construction of only rural roads covering the categories—major district roads, other district roads and village roads—are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Rural road lengths in West Bengal increased by about 30 per cent. during the decennium 1950-51 to 1960-61. Among the regions, the highest increase was recorded in region III (44 per cent.) followed by region II (41 per cent.), region VI (39 per cent.), region V (38 per cent.), region I (19 per cent.) and region IV (16 per cent.).

While the metalled roads in the State showed an increase of about 65 per cent. in length, the unmetalled roads recorded a rise of only 23 per cent. The increase in length of roads in different regions, was, however, not uniform. The highest increase of 40 per cent. in the lengths of unmetalled roads was observed in region II and the lowest of 11 per cent. in region IV. In other regions the percentage increase ranged from 25 per cent to 37 per cent. The length of metalled roads recorded a phenomenal rise in region III, where it increased by about 340 per cent. In other regions, the rise was not so sharp and it varied from a minimum of 10 per cent. in region I to a maximum of 66 per cent. in regions IV and VI. The following table gives the index of road lengths in different regions :—

#### Index of road lengths

Base : 1950-51=100

Region	Metalled		Unmetalled		Total	
	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
I .. ..	105	110	111	125	108	119
II .. ..	126	143	104	140	112	141
III .. ..	267	440	104	131	111	144
IV .. ..	121	166	103	111	104	116
V .. ..	122	143	107	137	111	138
VI .. ..	136	166	103	128	112	137
State .. ..	122	165	104	123	108	130

With the increase in road lengths, lengths of roads per 100 sq. km. also increased in all the regions during the first two plan periods. The table below gives the lengths of metalled, unmetalled and total roads per 100 sq. km. in different regions :

**Road lengths (in km.) per 100 sq. km.**

Region	Metalled		Unmetalled		Total	
	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
I .. ..	15.0	15.1	23.3	25.1	38.3	40.2
II .. ..	10.2	11.5	16.3	21.9	26.5	33.4
III .. ..	3.9	5.9	36.7	41.6	40.6	47.5
IV .. ..	7.6	10.4	65.8	71.3	73.4	81.7
V .. ..	12.4	14.6	31.6	40.3	44.0	54.9
VI .. ..	9.3	10.5	18.4	23.7	27.7	34.2
State .. ..	8.6	10.3	35.1	39.6	43.7	49.9

The data in the above table show that there were 49.9 kms. of rural roads per 100 sq. km. of rural areas in West Bengal at the end of the Second Five-year Plan as compared to 43.7 km. per 100 sq. km. at the end of the First Five-year Plan. Thus, during the Second plan period length of roads per 100 sq. km. was increased by 6.2 km.

Among the regions, the highest increase of 10.9 km. per 100 sq. km. was recorded in region V, followed by region IV (8.2 km.), region III (6.9 km.), region II (6.9 km.), region VI (6.5 km.), and region I (1.9 km.).

It may be seen from the table that region IV had the maximum length of rural roads per 100 sq. km. in 1955-56. Next in order were regions V, III, I, VI and II. The positions remained unaltered even in 1960-61, the closing year of the Second Plan. The highest length per 100 sq. km. was 81.7 km. in 1960-61 and the lowest 33.4 km.

During the Second Plan period, the metalled road showed an increase of only 1.7 km. in length per 100 sq. km. in the State, while the rise recorded in the length of unmetalled road was 4.5 km. The highest increase of 2.8 km. in the length of metalled road per 100 sq. km. was recorded in region IV. In other regions, increase in length of metalled roads per 100 sq. km. varied from 2.2 km. in region V to 0.1 km. in region I.

The increase in length of unmetalled roads per 100 sq. km. was found to be the highest in region V (8.7 km.) and the lowest in region I (1.8 km.). The variation observed in other regions was from 4.9 km. to 5.6 km.

In 1960-61, region I had the maximum length of 15.1 km. of metalled roads per 100 sq. km. of area, closely followed by region V with a road length of 14.6 km. Next in order were regions II, VI, IV and III.

The length of unmetalled road per 100 sq. km. was found to be the highest in region IV and the lowest in region II. In 1960-61, region IV had 71.3 km. of unmetalled roads per 100 sq. km. followed by region III (41.6 km.), region V (40.3 km.), region I (25.1 km.), region VI (23.7 km.) and region II (21.9 km.).

Although, the road lengths per 100 sq. km. showed a rise in different regions during the Second Plan period, road lengths per lakh population in some of the regions recorded a decline. The fall was, obviously, due to higher growth rate of population in those regions. The table below gives the road lengths in km. per lakh population.

**Length of rural roads (in km.) per lakh rural population**

Region		Metalled		Unmetalled		Total	
		1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
I	..	113.5	101.0	176.1	168.3	289.6	269.3
II	..	51.1	48.7	81.9	92.7	133.0	141.4
III	..	13.1	17.6	122.5	125.1	135.6	142.7
IV	..	21.3	25.2	184.8	172.9	205.8	198.1
V	..	39.6	40.0	100.9	110.7	140.5	150.7
VI	..	37.4	39.4	73.7	89.4	111.1	128.8
State ..	..	30.2	32.6	124.0	125.3	154.2	157.9

It may be seen from the above table that the highest length of rural roads per lakh population was in region I, followed by region IV—and the lowest in region VI. While the road length per lakh population showed a decline in regions I and IV in 1960-61, it recorded a rise in other regions.

It may be observed that the length of metalled road per lakh population registered a fall in regions I and II in 1960-61. But length of unmetalled roads per lakh population decreased in regions I and IV.

The length of rural roads per lakh rural population in 1960-61 was 269.3 km. in region I and 198.1 km. in region IV. In other regions, the length of rural roads per lakh rural population was less than that of State average of 157.9 km.

Region I had 101.0 km. of metalled roads per lakh population in 1960-61. That was the highest length of metalled roads per lakh population in a region within the State. The next highest length of 48.7 km. was found in region II. In regions V and VI, length of metalled road per lakh population was 40.0 km. and 39.4 km. respectively. In other two regions the length was less than the State average of 32.6 km.

Among the regions the highest length of unmetalled roads per lakh rural population was in region IV (172.9 km.), followed by region I (168.3 km.), region III (125.1 km.), region V (110.7 km.), region II (92.7 km.) and region VI (89.4 km.).

A comparative study of the road lengths per 100 sq. km. and road length per lakh rural population shows that the position was worst in region VI and unsatisfactory in regions II and III.

Construction of roads by shramdan was started from 1952. Till the end of the First Five-Year Plan period a total of 1,073.4 km. of roads was constructed in the State. The length of such roads increased to 6,419.5 km. by the end of the Second Plan period. Region VI with 1,966.6 km. had the highest length of shramdan roads in the State, as against 1,343.8 km. in region IV, 1,202.1 km. in region III, 1,152.2 km. in region V, 600.3 km. in region II and only 154.5 km. in region I. Lengths per 100 sq. km. and per lakh population may be seen from the following table :

**Lengths (in km.) of rural roads constructed by Shramdan**

Region	Length per 100 sq. km.		Length per lakh population	
	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
I .. .. .	2.4	4.8	17.8	32.2
II .. .. .	0.9	6.3	4.4	26.6
III .. .. .	1.5	6.7	4.9	20.0
IV .. .. .	1.7	7.2	4.8	17.4
V .. .. .	1.6	10.1	5.1	27.6
VI .. .. .	0.8	7.4	3.4	27.9
State .. .. .	1.4	7.3	4.8	23.2

### Summary

During the first two plan periods, nearly Rs. 28 crores were spent on construction and improvement of roads in West Bengal. As a result, length of rural roads in the State increased by about 30 per cent. and the length of roads both per 100 sq. km. and per lakh population showed a rise.

Compared to State average figure of 43.7 km. per 100 sq. km., density of rural roads was high in regions IV and V at the end of the First Five-year Plan and low in other regions. Despite the varying rate of increase in road length recorded by different regions during the period 1955-56 to 1960-61, their relative positions remained unaltered even at the end of the second plan period. The inter-regional disparity in road density, however, reduced to some extent.

Although the road lengths in different regions showed a varying rate of growth during the second plan period, regions with low density excepting region I recorded a comparatively high rate.

While the road lengths per 100 sq. km. showed a rise in all the regions during the second plan period, lengths per lakh population registered a decline in regions I and IV, where it was very high at the end of the First Plan. But despite this fall, road length per lakh population was much higher in these two regions even at the end of 1960-61. The fall in ratio, however, indicates that the rate of growth of population in regions I and IV was higher than that of the road length.

Considering the road lengths both per 100 sq. km. and per lakh population the road position in regions II, III and VI was found to be quite unsatisfactory not only at the end of the First Plan, but also at the end of the Second Plan. The length of roads, however, showed a rate of growth higher in these three regions, than in other regions during the second plan period.

In West Bengal about one-fifth of the total road lengths is found to be metalled. The proportion, however, varies from region to region. Compared to other regions, it is low in regions III and IV.

During 1950-51 to 1955-56, the length of metalled roads increased at a rate higher than that of unmetalled roads in the State as also in all the regions except region I. But during the 1955-56 to 1960-61, the length of metalled roads increased at a higher rate only in regions III and IV where its proportion was relatively very low at the end of the First Plan period.

## CHAPTER VII

### Conclusion

The value of agricultural output per unit area differs widely between regions. This is due to the varying pattern and intensity of cropping and yield rates of crops in different regions of the State.

Per hectare value is relatively high in regions I, II and IV and low in regions III, V and VI.

During the plan period, different regions showed varying rates of development in the field of agriculture. Nonetheless their relative positions remained unaltered even during the first half of the Third Five-Year Plan period. The low valued regions, however, showed relatively higher rate of growth. As a result, inter-regional disparity in the per hectare value slightly narrowed down.

The maximum growth was recorded in region V. The progress was more or less satisfactory in region III and VI. Performances in high valued regions, particularly in regions II and IV were not at all encouraging. On the whole, agriculture could not make much headway in West Bengal during the plan period.

The highest rate of growth in region V may be attributed to the adoption of improved agricultural practices and utilisation of irrigational facilities to a larger extent. Cultivators' apathy towards adoption of improved agricultural practices is possibly responsible for the slow growth of agriculture in other regions.

In the field of education also, the State's progress was not very impressive. No substantial improvement in the level of literacy was noticed during the first two plan periods. The slow rate of growth may be attributed to the sharp rise in population.

The level of literacy is very high in and around Calcutta, that is in regions IV and VII, which are largely urbanised. The level is comparatively low in other regions particularly in regions II and III.

During the plan period, literacy increased at a varying rate in all the regions. The growth rate was relatively high in almost all the regions where the level was low. This helped much in reducing the inter-regional disparity in the levels of literacy.

Despite the increase in number of schools, primary education could not make satisfactory progress in the State. Neither the number of schools per thousand children in the age group 6-11 years, nor the rate of enrolment showed any appreciable improvement during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62. Lack of adequate fund is presumably the greatest hurdle that stood on the way of rapid expansion of primary education in the State.

Regions II and III lag behind others in education. The rate of enrolment in these two regions was poor in the pre-plan year. During the plan period, though the rate showed improvement it could not exceed 50 per cent. even in 1961-62.

While the rate of enrolment also recorded a rise in region I, IV and VII, it registered a decline in regions V and VI.

Secondary education, however, made phenomenal progress during the plan period. The rates of enrolment of children in both the age groups 11-14 years and 14-17 years showed a sharp rise in all the regions.

Relatively high rates of enrolment were noticed in regions IV, V and VII and very low in regions II and III. Though the rates in different regions increased substantially, their relative positions remained unaltered, even in 1961-62.

The rates of enrolment for females in different age groups recorded an increase in all the regions during the plan period. The rates were, however, found to be lower than those for males.

The number of basic schools set up during the plan period was quite insufficient for proper expansion of basic education in the State.

Technical education at diploma level, however, made much headway during 1950-51 to 1961-62.

Health services in the State showed marked improvement during the plan period 1950-63. Number of medical institutions increased in all the regions. The rate of increase was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

With the setting up of new institutions, the density per 100 sq. km. increased both in rural and urban areas. But the rise in density was largely offset by the rapid growth of population, particularly in rural areas. The number of institutions per lakh population declined in rural areas of regions III, IV, V and VI and in urban areas of regions I and IV.

The density of institutions was relatively low in rural areas of regions I, II, and VI and in urban areas of regions III, IV and VI in the pre-plan year. During the plan period, the density increased at a very high rate in rural areas of regions I and II and in urban areas of region III. As a result, the position improved much in rural areas of region I. But density in other low based regions remained low in comparison with others even in 1963.

Considering both the density of institutions per 100 sq. km. and number of institutions per lakh population, the position was less favourable in rural areas of regions II and VI and in urban areas of region IV even at the end of 1963.

The number of hospital beds increased in all the regions. So far as availability of beds is concerned, regions I and VII are always in a better position than the other regions.

The facility of maternity homes increased at a higher rate in rural areas than in urban areas.

Though the number of family planning clinics showed a gradual rise during the plan period, not even one such clinic was available in the State for every lakh of population at the end of 1963.

The number of health centres increased more rapidly in regions I, II, and III than in regions IV, V and VI. Despite the rise, the number of health centres per lakh population at the end of 1963 was not much. Shortage of trained medical personnel affected the health programme adversely, particularly in rural areas.

With the rise in the number of hospitals, dispensaries, etc., the number of patients increased substantially in almost all the regions during 1950-63.

Malaria, which was of the major health problems of the State in one pre-plan days, had almost been eradicated. Cholera and Small Pox had also been controlled to a large extent. The number of patients suffering from these diseases declined sharply in almost all the regions. But the number of patients suffering from T.B., goitre, filaria and leprosy showed a gradual rise during the plan period.

Considerable progress was made in the construction and development of roads in West Bengal during the first two plan periods. The length of rural roads increased in all the regions. Considering the road length, both per 100 sq. km. and per lakh population, the position in regions II, III and VI was found to be less satisfactory not only at the end of the First Plan, but also at the end of the Second Plan. The road length, however, increased at the higher rate in these regions during the Second Plan.

## CHAPTER VIII

Source of data, concepts and definitions and methodology.

### Area and Population

Area and population data are available in the census reports, 1951 and 1961. The data relate to the position as on 1st March.



For the purposes of the present study the urban areas have been taken to mean the areas within the limits of municipalities. Non-municipal town areas are included under rural areas.

Figures of population for the inter-censal years and for the years from 1962 onwards have been estimated by using the annual growth rate during the decennium 1951-61. Data have been computed separately for each sex and age group and also for rural and urban areas of each region within the State. In calculating the rates in different tables, the estimated population data have been used.

### Agriculture

Agricultural statistics including statistics of land utilisation and irrigation are obtained from the Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal. The data relate to crop year ending on 30th June.

Up-to-date figures of area under crops and production are collected from the Directorate. 1963-64 is the latest year for which the data are available.

No up-to-date figures of land utilisation or irrigation is available in the Directorate of Agriculture. The published data relate to 1960-61. Provisional figures of land utilisation for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 have, however, been obtained from the Directorate.

Harvest prices of autumn rice, winter rice, wheat, barley, gram, gur, cotton, linseed, rape and mustard, jute and tobacco leaf are collected by the Directorate of Agriculture. The latest year for which harvest price data are available relate to 1962-63. Harvest prices of other crops are not available.

While compiling the land utilisation statistics, nine-fold classification as prescribed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, has been adopted.

The total geographical area according to village papers—the geographical area according to village papers is worked out from the Land Records prepared by the Directorate of Land Records on the basis of cadastral surveys conducted in different districts. In region II, the total geographical area excludes the area under Pak bounded enclaves for which returns for agricultural statistics are not available.

**Forest.**—It includes land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forest and only covers the reserved and protected forest areas.

**Other area not cultivable.**—It includes absolutely barren lands, water surfaces, such as areas under the rivers, canals, tanks, etc., big and well-developed forests not included under forest and also such other lands as are devoted to uses other than agriculture, such as areas under buildings, roads, factories, etc.

**Current fallow.**—It covers lands which were cultivated in the preceding year but have been left non-cropped in the year under report.

**Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow.**—It includes culturable waste, lands, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, under miscellaneous tree crops and fallow lands other than current fallow.

**Net area sown.**—This means the area that has at least been used for growing one crop in the year.

**Doubled cropped area.**—This means the area that has been used for growing more than one crop in the same crop year.

**Net area irrigated.**—This means the area that has received irrigation at least once in the year.

**Gross area irrigated.**—This means the area that has received irrigation more than once for growing crops in the same crop year and counted as such.

The number of irrigation wells and tubewells for different years are not available.

The ratios for the average plan periods have been calculated by aggregating separately the numerators and denominators for the different years.

The value of agricultural output in any year has been estimated by multiplying the output of different crops of that year by their respective harvest price. Where harvest price is not available wholesale price during the harvesting season of the crop has been used. As the figures of production and harvest price of minor crops are not available, the total values of agricultural output has been estimated on the basis of the value of eight principal crops of the State, the area under which covers nearly 84 per cent. of the gross cropped area of the State. The eight crops are, rice, wheat, barley, gram, rape and mustard, jute, tea and potato. The total value for a region has been arrived at by aggregating the values for different districts within the region. The values are gross and have been calculated both at current and 1948-49 prices.

### Education

The number and percentage of literates in different districts of the State are available in the Census Report, 1961. The percentages of literates to total population in different regions have, however, been calculated by using the census data.

The Directorate of Education, West Bengal, maintains Statistics of School education in the State. Data relating to Schools, Scholars, teachers, etc. have been obtained therefrom. Statistics of education relate to year ending on 31st March 1961-62 is the latest year for which data are available.

While compiling the statistics of School education, Anglo-Indian Schools have been excluded. Statistics of these schools are not available separately for different regions.

Primary schools include Junior Basic Schools. In West Bengal, the duration of Primary Course is of four years and the Primary Schools in West Bengal have only classes I to IV. Junior Basic Schools have, however, five classes, viz. classes I to V.

For the sake of uniformity, the primary stage classes in this report have been taken to mean classes I to V.

Middle/Junior High Schools include Senior Basic Schools also. Middle/Junior High Schools in West Bengal have four classes viz. class V to class VIII. But the Senior Basic Schools have three classes viz. classes VI, VII and VIII.

For the purposes of the present report, the middle stage classes have been taken to mean classes VI to VIII.

Higher Secondary Schools include High Schools. The Higher Secondary course is of three years duration whereas the High School course is of two years duration. The higher secondary stage classes in this report are classes IX to XI.

Students in primary schools mean students on roll of the primary and junior basic schools. But the students in primary classes mean the students on roll in the primary stage classes I to V and include pupils in the primary sections of the middle or other schools. Similarly students in Middle/Junior High Schools include

students in senior basic schools but students in middle stage classes mean student on roll in classes VI to VIII of middle schools, high schools, senior basic schools, and higher secondary schools. Obviously, these exclude the students on roll in classes I to V to the middle schools having primary sections.

Students in higher secondary classes include only those students who are on roll in classes IX to XI of the higher secondary schools and in classes IX to X of the high schools.

Teachers in primary schools are those who are employed in primary schools only and exclude teachers of primary sections of middle schools or other schools.

Teachers in middle/junior high schools include all teachers employed in those schools, although they take classes below VI.

Teachers in higher secondary schools include all teachers employed in high and higher secondary schools, although they take classes below IX.

Due to reorganisation of States' boundaries in 1956, certain territories were added to West Bengal. To have a correct appraisal of the position linking method has been adopted in calculating the index for the period subsequent to 1955-56.

While calculating the teachers student ratio in primary, middle and higher secondary schools, all teachers and students of these schools as defined above have been taken into account.

The Directorate of Education, West Bengal, does not maintain any record from which the number of schools having primary classes can be maintained. Information may be collected from the district authorities.

Figures of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students on roll in different classes of the primary, middle and higher secondary schools are also not available.

Statistics of technical education at diploma level are maintained by the office of the Chief Inspector of Technical Education, West Bengal. Data have been obtained from that office.

Capacity of institutions means the intake capacity of such institutions, which is defined as the number of students that can be admitted.

The averages and ratios for the average plan periods have been calculated by aggregating separately the numerators and denominators.

### Health

Medical and Public Health statistics are maintained by the Directorate of Health Service, Government of West Bengal. Figure relating to hospitals, dispensaries, etc. are obtained from the Directorate. The data relate to calendar year ending on 31st December 1963 is the latest year for which data are available.

The hospitals and dispensaries include all State Public, State Special, local fund, private aided, private non-aided, railway medical institutions, clinics and dispensaries. The State Public hospitals and dispensaries cover all medical institutions run and managed by the State Government and include State, District and Sub-division, A.G. and F.R.E., Relief Camp Hospitals and Health Centres, State special hospitals and dispensaries include institutions under the control of Special Department, viz. Police, Jail, Forest and Irrigation. Medical institutions in this report cover only allopathic hospitals and dispensaries.

Figures for Ayurvedic and Unani institutions are not available and as such these are not included in the report.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in different years relate to the position as on 31st December of those years.

Data relating to the number of hospital beds exclusively for females are not available. Information may be collected from hospital authorities. Number of beds shown in different tables refer to hospital beds both for males and females.

Figures of hospital beds meant exclusively for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are also not available.

Patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries include men, women and children.

The numbers of indoor patients for 1960 and 1961 are based on 20 per cent. Samples and the numbers of indoor and outdoor patients for 1963 are estimates.

Due to reorganisation of States boundaries in 1956, certain areas were merged with West Bengal. To have correct appraisal of the position, linking method has been adopted in calculating index for periods subsequent to 1956.

Figures relating to the number of doctors were collected from the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal. The information was collected during 1961 census. The numbers of doctors includes both registered and unregistered medical practitioners.

The number of maternity homes includes general hospitals having maternity beds.

Although, the figures relating to the number of Health Centre are available for the years from 1948, those relating to the Primary Health Centres are available only from 1961.

No dependable data relating to the number of nurses, midwives, trained dais, etc. for different districts or regions are available.

Returns showing the number of doctors employed in Government and aided medical institutions in 1963-64 are not received from all institutions. The number of beds per doctor and the number of patients per doctor have been calculated on the basis of data of available returns.

### Roads

Statistics of roads under the control of State Government are maintained by Public Works Department and those under the control of Local Bodies are maintained by Local Self-Government and Panchayat Department. Data relating to the lengths of roads constructed under Development Plans are available in the Development (Roads) Department. The quality of the data available in the aforesaid organisation is not quite satisfactory. Figures of road length are, however, built up from the available data. Data relate to year ending on 31st March 1960-61 is the latest year for which data are available.

The lengths of rural roads shown in the report cover the lengths of roads other than National Highways and State Highways. Separate data for major district roads, other district roads and village roads are not available, as such totals of these categories of roads are shown in the tables.

Metalled roads cover bituminous roads, concrete roads, and water-bound macadam roads. The remaining lower type roads are included under unmetalled roads.

While compiling the statistics of roads, the lengths of roads constructed and maintained by State Government, District Boards and those constructed under Community Development Programme are taken into account.

Road lengths per lakh population has been worked out by dividing the length of roads by rural population.

## APPENDIX

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## Agriculture

Table 1.1 : Statistics of Land Utilisation (in '000' hectares)

Agricultural year.	Total Geographical area according to village papers.	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated.		Net area Sown.
		Total (Cols 4 and 5)	Forest	Other area not cultivable.	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow.	Current fallow.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>West Bengal</b>							
1950-51 ..	7939.1	1993.2	692.7	1300.5	740.5	458.4	4747.0
1955-56 ..	8032.1	2119.9	692.4	1427.5	641.0	287.9	4983.3
Average I Plan Period.	8031.4	2090.2	692.1	1398.1	675.5	384.6	4981.1
1960-61 ..	8852.1	2394.4	1101.9	1292.5	639.6	382.2	5435.9
Average II Plan Period.	8852.1	2373.6	1076.3	1297.3	696.9	496.9	5294.7
1961-62 ..	8852.1	2394.2	1102.1	1292.1	632.6	342.3	5483.0
1962-63 ..	8852.1	2401.0	1107.7	1293.3	628.7	378.8	5443.6
<b>Region I—Darjeeling</b>							
1950-51 ..	310.7	188.9	117.2	71.7	20.2	13.3	88.3
1955-56 ..	310.7	192.2	117.7	74.5	20.0	9.3	89.3
Average I Plan Period.	310.7	190.5	117.4	73.1	20.4	10.6	89.3
1960-61 ..	310.7	191.2	118.3	72.9	16.9	4.6	98.0
Average II Plan Period.	310.7	191.6	118.0	73.6	18.0	5.3	95.8
1961-62 ..	310.7	191.2	118.3	72.9	15.5	2.3	101.7
1962-63 ..	310.7	191.2	118.3	72.9	16.0	3.6	99.9



## Agriculture

Table 1.1 (contd.)

Agricultural year.		Total Geographical area according to village papers.	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated		Net area sown.
			Total (Cols. 4 and 5).	Forest.	Other area not cultivable.	Other un-cultivated land excluding current fallow.	Current fallow.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>Region II—Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri</b>								
1950-51	..	947.0	273.7	153.5	120.2	143.6	78.5	451.2
1955-56	..	948.2	299.8	152.4	147.4	118.9	11.8	517.7
Average I Plan Period.		948.2	288.9	152.7	136.3	128.3	36.1	494.9
1960-61	..	948.2	311.1	167.3	143.8	76.1	28.4	532.6
Average II Plan Period.		948.2	304.0	154.7	149.3	91.9	23.1	529.2
1961-62	..	948.2	311.0	167.3	143.7	74.3	16.7	546.2
1962-63	..	948.2	311.1	167.3	143.8	73.8	15.1	548.2
<b>Region III—West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia</b>								
1950-51	..	1663.0	202.5	..	202.5	131.5	157.1	1171.9
1955-56	..	1646.8	222.1	..	222.1	114.7	43.6	1266.4
Average I Plan Period.		1646.8	214.8	..	214.8	121.4	92.1	1218.5
1960-61	..	1843.5	237.0	2.2	234.8	85.4	69.5	1451.6
Average II Plan Period.		1843.5	240.6	1.6	239.0	104.2	103.1	1395.6
1961-62	..	1843.5	237.4	2.4	235.0	83.8	68.1	1454.2
1962-63	..	1843.5	237.5	2.5	235.0	81.4	56.4	1468.2

## Agriculture

Table 1.1 (contd.)

Agricultural year.		Total Geographical area according to village papers	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated		Net area sown
			Total (Cols. 4 and 5)	Forest	Other area not cultivable	Other un-cultivated land excluding current fallow	Current fallow	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>Region IV—24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly</b>								
1950-51	..	1820.3	714.3	422.0	292.3	143.7	43.9	918.4
1955-56	..	1928.1	765.5	422.3	343.2	125.7	32.1	1004.6
Average I Plan Period.		1927.4	759.7	422.0	337.7	132.5	26.7	1008.5
1960-61	..	1928.1	785.8	426.2	359.6	106.1	35.3	1000.9
Average II Plan Period.		1928.1	782.4	426.2	356.2	112.0	54.2	979.5
1961-62	..	1928.1	786.0	426.2	359.8	105.0	26.5	1010.6
1962-63	..	1928.1	786.3	426.2	360.1	105.4	30.5	1005.9
<b>Region V—Burdwan, Birbham</b>								
1950-51	..	1152.1	219.8	..	219.8	100.9	34.4	797.0
1955-56	..	1152.1	221.4	..	221.4	64.5	47.2	819.0
Average I Plan Period.		1152.1	221.0	..	221.0	74.2	45.4	811.5
1960-61	..	1152.1	231.3	22.2	209.1	50.5	28.5	841.8
Average II Plan Period.		1152.1	227.5	18.9	208.6	57.3	48.5	818.5
1961-62	..	1152.1	231.4	22.2	209.2	51.2	31.0	838.5
1962-63	..	1152.1	233.2	23.3	209.9	50.9	31.0	827.9

Table 1.1 (conold.)

Agricultural year.	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated		Net area
		Total (Cols. 4 and 5)	Forest	Other area not cultivable	Other un-cultivated land excluding current fallow	Current fallow	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Region VI—Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore</b>							
1950-51 ..	2046.0	394.0	..	394.0	200.6	131.2	1320.2
1955-56 ..	2046.2	418.9	..	418.9	197.2	143.9	1286.2
Average I Plan Period.	2046.2	415.3	..	415.3	198.7	173.7	1258.5
1960-61 ..	2669.5	638.0	365.7	272.3	304.6	215.9	1511.0
Average II Plan Period.	2669.5	627.5	356.9	270.6	313.5	252.7	1475.8
1961-62 ..	2669.5	637.2	365.7	271.5	302.8	197.7	1531.8
1962-63 ..	2669.5	641.7	370.1	271.6	301.2	242.2	1484.4

**Agriculture**

**Table 1.2 : Land Utilisation : Area under different uses as percentage of total area.**  
**West Bengal**

1950-51 ..	100.00	25.11	8.73	16.38	9.33	5.77	59.79
1955-56 ..	100.00	26.39	8.62	17.77	7.98	3.58	62.05
Average I Plan Period.	100.00	26.02	8.62	17.40	8.41	4.79	60.78
1960-61 ..	100.00	27.05	12.45	14.60	7.22	4.32	61.41
Average II Plan Period.	100.00	26.82	12.16	14.66	7.87	5.50	59.81
1961-62 ..	100.00	27.05	12.45	14.60	7.15	3.87	61.93
1962-63 ..	100.00	27.12	12.51	14.61	7.10	4.28	61.50

## Agriculture

Table 1.2 (contd.)

Agricultural year.	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated		Net area sown
		Total (Cols. 4 and 5)	Forest	Other area not cultivable	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow	Current fallow	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Region I : Darjeeling</b>							
1950-51 ..	100.00	60.80	37.72	23.08	6.50	4.28	28.42
1955-56 ..	100.00	61.86	37.88	23.98	6.44	2.99	28.71
Average I Plan Period.	100.00	61.32	37.79	23.53	6.56	3.41	28.71
1960-61 ..	100.00	61.54	38.08	23.46	5.44	1.48	31.54
Average II Plan Period.	100.00	61.67	37.98	23.69	5.79	1.71	30.83
1961-62 ..	100.00	61.54	38.08	23.46	4.99	0.74	32.73
1962-63 ..	100.00	61.54	38.08	23.46	5.15	1.16	32.15
<b>Region II : Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri</b>							
1950-51 ..	100.00	28.90	16.21	12.69	15.16	8.29	47.65
1955-56 ..	100.00	31.62	16.07	15.55	12.54	1.24	54.60
Average I Plan Period.	100.00	30.47	16.10	14.37	13.53	3.81	52.19
1960-61 ..	100.00	32.80	17.64	15.16	8.03	3.00	56.17
Average II Plan Period.	100.00	32.07	16.32	15.75	9.69	2.43	55.81
1961-62 ..	100.00	32.80	17.64	15.16	7.84	1.76	57.60
1962-63 ..	100.00	32.81	17.64	15.17	7.78	1.89	57.82

Table 1-2 (Contd.)

Agricultural year	Total Geogra- phical area according to village papers	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated		Net area sown	
		Total (Cols. 4 and 5)	Forest	Other area not cultivable	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow	Current fallow		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Region III : West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia.								
1950-51	..	100.00	12.18	..	12.18	7.90	9.45	70.47
1955-56	..	100.00	13.49	..	13.49	6.96	2.65	76.99
Average I Plan Period.		100.00	13.04	..	13.04	7.37	5.59	74.00
1960-61	..	100.00	12.86	0.12	12.74	4.63	3.77	78.74
Average II Plan Period.		100.00	13.05	0.09	12.96	5.65	5.59	75.71
1961-62	..	100.00	12.88	0.13	12.75	4.55	<del>3.69</del> 6.8	78.88
1962-63	..	100.00	12.89	0.14	12.75	4.41	3.06	79.64

**Region IV—24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly**

1950-51	..	100.00	39.24	23.18	16.06	7.90	2.41	50.45
1955-56	..	100.00	39.70	21.90	17.80	6.52	1.67	52.11
Average I Plan Period.		100.00	39.42	21.90	17.52	6.86	1.39	52.33
1960-61	..	100.00	40.75	22.10	18.65	5.50	1.84	51.91
Average II Plan Period.		100.00	40.57	22.10	18.47	5.81	2.81	50.51
1961-62	..	100.00	40.76	22.10	18.66	5.45	1.38	52.41
1962-63	..	100.00	40.78	22.10	18.68	5.47	1.58	52.17

Table 1-2 (concl.)

Agricultural year		Total Geographi- cal area according to village papers.	Area not cultivable			Area cultivable but not cultivated		Net
			Total (Cols. 4 and 5)	Forest	Other area not cultivable	Other un- cultivated land excluding current fallow	Current fallow	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Region V—Burdwan, Birbhum</b>								
1950-51	..	100·00	19·08	..	19·08	8·76	2·88	69·19
1955-56	..	100·00	19·22	..	19·22	5·60	4·09	71·09
Average I Plan Period.		100·00	19·18	..	19·18	6·44	3·94	70·44
1960-61	..	100·00	20·08	1·93	18·15	4·38	2·47	73·07
Average II Plan Period.		100·00	19·75	1·64	18·11	4·97	4·21	71·07
1961-62	..	100·00	20·09	1·93	18·16	4·44	2·69	72·78
1962-63	..	100·00	20·24	2·02	18·22	4·42	2·69	72·85
<b>Region VI—Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore</b>								
1950-51	..	100·00	19·26	..	19·26	9·80	6·41	64·53
1955-56	..	100·00	20·47	..	20·47	9·64	7·03	62·86
Average I Plan Period.		100·00	20·30	..	20·30	9·71	8·49	61·50
1960-61	..	100·00	23·90	13·70	10·20	11·41	8·08	56·61
Average II Plan Period.		100·00	23·51	13·37	10·14	11·74	9·46	55·29
1961-62	..	100·00	23·87	13·70	10·17	11·34	7·41	57·38
1962-63	..	100·00	24·04	13·87	10·17	11·28	9·07	55·61

## Agriculture

Table 1.3 : Cultivable area\*—Per capita in hectares and percentages to total Geographical area

Years	West Bengal		Regions					
	Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area.	Darjeeling		II Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri			
			Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area	Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area	Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
1950-51 .. ..	0.3111	75.76	0.3472	39.71	0.4455	71.23		
1955-56 .. ..	0.2625	74.46	0.2921	38.64	0.3412	68.51		
Average I Plan Period ..	0.2808	74.82	0.3133	39.19	0.3779	69.66		
1960-61 .. ..	0.2333	73.76	0.2490	38.96	0.2820	67.39		
Average II Plan Period ..	0.2470	73.99	0.2606	38.83	0.3069	68.14		
1961-62 .. ..	0.2274	73.76	0.2431	38.96	0.2727	67.40		
1962-63 .. ..	0.2215	73.69	0.2376	38.96	0.2639	67.39		
Total								
1950-51 .. ..	0.2397	74.81	0.2735	39.20	0.4246	71.10		
1955-56 .. ..	0.2041	73.51	0.2256	38.14	0.3271	68.38		
Average I Plan Period ..	0.2176	73.89	0.2437	38.68	0.3615	69.23		
1960-61 .. ..	0.1849	72.87	0.1913	38.46	0.2678	67.35		
Average II Plan Period ..	0.1951	73.10	0.2013	38.33	0.2901	67.93		
1961-62 .. ..	0.1804	72.87	0.1864	38.46	0.2592	67.30		
1962-63 .. ..	0.1760	72.79	0.1817	38.46	0.2510	67.15		

## Agriculture

Table 1.3 (contd.)

(1)	Years		Regions			
			III		IV	
			West Dinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Murshidabad		24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	
			Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographi- cal area	Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographi- cal area
(1)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Rural</b>						
1949-51			0.3546	88.76	0.1959	
			0.2916	87.44	0.1742	
I Plan Period			0.3128	87.89	0.1864	
II ..			0.2676	87.98	0.1478	
II Plan Period			0.2824	87.78	0.1568	
			0.2605	87.96	0.1489	
1962-63			0.2538	87.95	0.1402	
<b>Total</b>						
			0.3232	87.82	0.1422	
			0.2659	86.51	0.1276	
I Plan Period			0.2851	86.96	0.1368	
			0.2453	87.14	0.1083	
II Plan Period			0.2598	86.95	0.1148	
1961-62			0.2388	87.12	0.1054	
1962-63			0.2326	87.17	0.1026	



## Agriculture

Table 1-3 (contd.)

Years		Regions			
		VI			
		Burdwan,	Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	
		Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographi- cal area	Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geogra- phical area
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>Rural</b>					
1950-51	.. ..	0.3116	81.53	0.3675	81.26
1955-56	.. ..	0.2600	81.39	0.3205	80.03
Average I Plan Period	..	0.2784	81.42	0.3366	80.31
1960-61	.. ..	0.2210	80.52	0.2885	76.60
Average II Plan Period		0.2351	80.86	0.3024	76.96
1961-62	.. ..	0.2149	80.62	0.2828	76.63
1962-63	.. ..	0.2087	80.36	0.2766	76.46
<b>Total</b>					
1950-51	.. ..	0.2861	80.92	0.3531	80.74
1955-56	.. ..	0.2390	80.78	0.3078	79.53
Average I Plan Period	..	0.2558	80.82	0.3234	79.70
1960-61	.. ..	0.2033	79.92	0.2758	76.16
Average II Plan Period	..	0.2163	80.25	0.2891	76.49
1961-62	.. ..	0.1977	79.91	0.2703	76.18
1962-63	.. ..	0.1921	79.76	0.2644	75.98

\*Includes net area sown, area cultivable but not cultivated including current fallow.

## Agriculture

Table 1.4 : Net area sown per capita of rural population (in hectares) and percentages to total Geographical area

Years		West Bengal		Regions			
		Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area	Darjeeling		II Cooch Behar, Jalpuri	
				Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area	Per capita in hectares	Percentage to total Geographical area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51	..	0.2484	59.73	0.2517	28.42	0.2986	47.65
1955-56	..	0.2213	61.96	0.2199	28.71	0.2724	54.60
Average I Plan Period	..	0.2307	60.70	0.2325	28.71	0.2837	52.19
1960-61	..	0.1964	61.34	0.2042	31.54	0.2357	56.17
Average II Plan Period	..	0.2019	59.74	0.2096	30.83	0.2514	55.81
1961-62	..	0.1930	61.87	0.2069	32.73	0.2337	57.60
1962-63	..	0.1869	61.42	0.1986	32.15	0.2271	57.82

		Regions							
Years.		III		IV				VI	
		West Dinajpore, Malda, Nadia, Mur- shidabad		24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Bir- bhum		Bankura, Purulia Midnapore.	
		Per capita in hectares	Percent- age to total Geograph- ical area	Per capita in hectares	Percent- age to total Geograph- ical area	Per capita in hectares	Percent- age to total Geograph- ical area	Per capita hectares	Percent- age to total Geograph- ical area
(1)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1950-51	..	0.2845	70.47	0.1627	50.45	0.2664	69.18	0.2937	64.53
1955-56	..	0.2592	76.90	0.1505	52.11	0.2288	71.09	0.2533	62.86
Average over I Plan Period.		0.2661	74.00	0.1610	52.33	0.2426	70.44	0.2598	61.50
1960-61	..	0.2418	78.74	0.1295	51.91	0.2020	73.07	0.2146	56.61
Average II Plan Period.		0.2458	75.71	0.1341	50.81	0.2082	71.07	0.2186	55.22
1961-62	..	0.2859	78.83	0.1273	52.41	0.1957	72.78	0.2131	57.23
1962-63	..	0.2320	79.64	0.1235	52.17	0.1901	72.65	0.2025	55.61

## Agriculture

Table 1-5 : Double cropped area as percentage of net area sown.

Years	Regions						
	West Bengal	I Darjeeling	II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguir	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51 ..	12.82	9.97	9.75	29.46	11.77	5.23	4.61
1955-56 ..	16.83	18.16	13.98	35.39	15.22	9.04	5.85
Average I Plan Period	15.77	16.37	11.13	33.61	14.45	8.84	5.83
1960-61 ..	16.89	16.02	10.83	34.47	15.14	9.52	7.45
Average II Plan Period	16.30	15.24	12.60	33.56	14.38	8.70	6.48
1961-62 ..	17.90	15.73	14.43	35.94	17.21	8.85	7.55
1962-63 ..	17.40	15.42	13.13	35.30	16.36	8.75	6.98

## Agriculture

Table 1-6 : Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown

Years	Regions						
	West Bengal	I Darjeeling	II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51 ..	20.86	31.48	13.03	6.55	7.98	44.10	30.48
1955-56 ..	22.47	24.33	15.28	9.18	14.18	44.36	30.96
Average I Plan Period	22.03	25.34	15.05	7.92	13.29	45.48	30.68
1960-61 ..	26.16	23.47	15.08	10.13	20.29	59.41	31.99
Average II Plan Period	25.27	23.49	15.46	9.45	17.70	55.11	32.84

## Agriculture

Table 1.7 : Gross area irrigated as percentage to gross cropped area

Years	Regions						
	West Bengal	I Darjeeling	II Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Mursidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1950-51 ..	18.84	28.58	11.93	5.25	7.84	42.76	29.30
1955-56 ..	19.75	20.18	13.45	6.95	12.41	42.97	29.55
Average I Plan Period ..	19.73	21.82	13.60	6.09	11.86	41.29	31.37
1960-61 ..	22.38	20.23	13.59	7.54	17.62	54.25	28.86
Average II Plan Period ..	21.92	20.38	13.74	7.18	15.51	51.47	30.52

## Agriculture

Table 1.8 : Percentage distribution of net area irrigated according to sources of irrigation

Years	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells	Tanks	Other sources	Total
West Bengal						
1950-51 ..	28.22	..	1.27	42.58	27.93	100.00
1955-56 ..	53.94	..	1.35	27.13	17.58	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	47.06	..	1.34	30.65	20.95	100.00
1960-61 ..	61.64	..	1.12	23.92	13.32	100.00
Average II Plan Period ..	57.18	..	1.19	27.33	14.30	100.00

## Agriculture

Table 1-B (contd.)

Years	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells	Tanks	Other sources	Total
<b>Region I—Darjeeling</b>						
1950-51 ..	0.87				99.13	100.00
1955-56 ..	8.58				91.42	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	8.78				91.22	100.00
1960-61 ..	13.18				86.82	100.00
Average II Plan Period	11.31				88.69	100.00

**Region II—Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri**


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1950-51 ..	82.93	..	14.18	2.68	0.21	100.00
1955-56 ..	84.76	..	12.27	1.28	1.69	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	85.43	..	11.41	2.07	1.09	100.00
1960-61 ..	84.92	..	12.00	1.16	1.92	100.00
Average II Plan Period ..	85.35	..	11.63	1.19	1.83	100.00

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**Region III—West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Katia**

1950-51	9.27			60.61	30.12	100.00
1955-56	44.63		0.07	39.39	15.86	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	34.05		..	48.34	17.61	100.00
1960-61	57.61		0.14	29.13	13.13	100.00
Average II Plan Period	50.74		0.15	34.56	14.55	100.00

## Agriculture

Table 1.8 (conold.)

Years	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells	Tanks	Other sources	Total
<b>Region IV—24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly</b>						
1950-51 ..	34.11		0.39	28.97	36.53	100.00
1955-56 ..	62.20		0.17	15.05	22.58	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	59.77		0.18	16.55	23.50	100.00
1960-61 ..	74.80		0.12	8.82	16.26	100.00
Average II Plan Period	69.40		0.16	11.42	19.02	100.00

**Region V—Burdwan, Birbhum**

1950-51 ..	27.78		0.46	47.22	24.54	100.00
1955-56 ..	53.07		0.37	29.29	17.27	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	44.07		0.45	33.83	21.65	100.00
1960-61 ..	71.24		0.28	18.10	10.38	100.00
Average II Plan Period	65.87		0.31	21.83	11.99	100.00

**Region VI—Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore**

1950-51 ..	25.03		0.56	46.36	28.05	100.00
1955-56 ..	50.80		0.94	32.55	15.71	100.00
Average I Plan Period ..	43.58		1.02	35.37	20.03	100.00
1960-61 ..	45.37		0.94	40.10	13.59	100.00
Average II Plan Period	43.66		0.93	42.09	13.33	100.00

Table 1.0 : Number of sources of irrigation owned

Years (Cumulative position at the end of the year)	Regions			
	West Bengal	I Darjeeling	II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Tube Wells</b>				
1951 ..	6585	173	1411	789
1956 ..	9818	4	5612	506
<b>Ring Wells</b>				
1951 ..	55112	1359	24805	9503
1956 ..	32718	315	12128	6363
<b>Masonry Wells</b>				
1951 ..	16659	103	4150	7441
1956 ..	6459	41	1446	2079

  

Years (Cumulative position at the end of the year)	Regions			
	IV 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly,	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	VII Calcutta
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Tube Wells</b>				
1951 ..	2833	344	897	138
1956 ..	1851	582	1261	2
<b>Ring Wells</b>				
1951 ..	1883	2974	14261	327
1956 ..	471	1831	11610	..
<b>Masonry Wells</b>				
1951 ..	255	1999	2769	32
1956 ..	110	588	2215	..

Table 1-10 : Average yield per hectare (in kgs) of Important crops

Years	Regions						
	West Bengal	I Darjeeling	II Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Mlada, Murahidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rice							
1949-50	.. 946.2	1132.8	1055.8	853.6	1062.3	957.6	895.2
1950-51	.. 1001.6	1096.2	791.0	826.5	1028.6	1218.5	1028.9
1955-56	.. 1025.1	888.9	808.1	854.6	1082.6	1312.6	1008.4
Average I Plan Period	.. 1027.4	1160.6	856.4	883.8	890.1	1271.7	1035.7
1960-61	.. 1184.4	1322.4	927.7	1010.0	1272.9	1445.2	1183.3
Average II Plan Period	.. 1033.9	1154.7	904.1	864.6	1036.9	1280.8	1054.0
1961-62	.. 1085.2	1188.4	1050.1	906.1	1084.2	1337.7	1081.9
1962-63	.. 992.3	925.9	978.6	875.6	935.2	1318.7	942.8
1963-64	.. 1177.1	1222.2	988.2	974.2	1225.8	1501.2	1187.2
Wheat							
1949-50	.. 585.0	1000.0	666.7	578.9	533.3	571.4	600.0
1950-51	.. 833.3	600.0	850.0	848.3	875.0	750.0	875.0
1955-56	.. 704.5	600.0	545.4	719.5	705.9	723.2	698.4
Average I Plan Period	.. 764.7	560.0	689.5	768.1	657.9	833.3	731.7
1960-61	.. 742.8	600.0	1043.5	710.0	750.0	686.7	939.4
Average II Plan Period	.. 544.5	615.4	823.9	505.4	687.5	518.7	628.4
1961-62	.. 751.1	1000.0	722.2	734.0	1000.0	755.8	796.3
1962-63	.. 625.8	1200.0	843.8	624.2	666.7	581.8	421.6
1963-64	.. 595.6	1200.0	800.0	664.5	571.4	503.8	431.4



Table 1.10 (contd.)

Years	Regions						
	West Bengal	I Darjeeling	II Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshibadad, Nadia	IV 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V. Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Barley</b>							
1949-50 ..	635.7	500.0	666.7	639.4	333.3	714.3	571.4
1950-51 ..	827.8	500.0	500.0	835.1	800.0	750.0	833.3
1955-56 ..	678.7	500.0	666.7	677.2	500.0	625.0	750.0
Average I Plan Period ..	751.9	555.6	678.6	753.9	714.3	780.5	880.0
1960-61 ..	503.9	500.0	750.0	501.4	..	545.4	490.0
Average II Plan Period ..	477.9	500.0	537.0	479.5	(a)	434.8	300.0
1961-62 ..	700.5	1000.0	600.0	705.3	..	636.4	400.0
1962-63 ..	592.6	500.0	700.0	595.6	..	500.0	500.0
1963-64 ..	602.5	..	600.0	617.5	..	384.6	200.0

<b>Maize</b>							
1949-50 ..	806.6	923.6	750.0	919.2	333.3	909.1	652.2
1950-51 ..	650.9	645.9	478.3	712.1	500.0	916.6	571.4
1955-56 ..	740.2	792.1	580.6	755.2	666.7	727.3	487.8
Average I Plan Period ..	738.0	740.8	644.7	824.3	636.4	698.1	486.1
1960-61 ..	634.1	625.9	628.6	731.2	(a)	714.3	477.8
Average II Plan Period ..	719.3	827.1	609.8	670.2	666.7	622.2	508.2
1961-62 ..	570.6	576.2	666.7	643.5	666.7	600.0	417.6
1962-63 ..	645.4	570.4	648.6	903.4	666.7	500.0	459.2
1963-64 ..	648.4	570.4	695.6	880.0	666.7	750.0	494.2

## Agriculture

Table 1.10 (contd.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia,	IV 24-Paraganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gram							
1949-50	..	701.3	1000.0	700.7	701.5	699.1	705.9
1950-51	..	877.2		881.2	804.9	889.6	877.6
1955-56	..	736.1		732.5	825.4	747.3	514.7
Average I Plan Period	..	816.1	777.8	814.2	837.6	838.6	709.9
1960-61	..	581.5		589.1	526.8	578.9	500.0
Average II Plan Period	..	552.0	(a)	552.6	610.1	529.6	474.1
1961-62	..	486.0		465.9	641.7	471.7	731.7
1962-63	..	549.3		547.8	615.4	470.0	711.9
1963-64	..	570.7	(a)	610.4	401.6	493.3	411.8

## Raji Pulses (including Tur)

1949-50	..	487.4	333.3	464.0	500.7	475.5	511.7	454.5
1950-51	..	580.6	500.0	509.2	613.8	516.6	594.2	549.7
1955-56	..	489.8	333.3	437.9	505.8	508.2	488.1	425.5
Average I Plan Period	..	541.6	333.3	479.4	567.6	502.9	539.1	530.3
1960-61	..	480.8	666.7	362.0	521.1	406.2	423.9	496.2
Average II Plan Period	..	445.4	333.3	443.8	479.0	412.1	372.9	435.4
1961-62	..	429.9	(a)	414.4	505.8	333.0	365.9	463.2
1962-63	..	457.4	333.3	327.6	560.5	358.1	339.5	372.1
1963-64	..	487.1	500.0	582.5	496.3	465.5	376.3	525.6

## Agriculture

Table 1.10 (contd.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Par- ganas Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sugarcane ('n terms of Gur)							
1949-50	.. 3888.4	(a)	4428.6	3869.6	3955.6	3468.4	4750.0
1950-51	.. 4084.5	(a)	4500.0	4053.2	3551.7	3895.8	4709.2
1955-56	.. 5325.2	(a)	6500.0	4914.5	5631.6	5763.2	5612.9
Average I Plan Period	.. 4760.6	(a)	4900.0	4582.0	4978.5	4929.0	4911.8
	5129.7	2500.0	3800.0	5200.0	5458.3	4813.1	5538.5
Average II Plan Period	.. 4481.7	3285.7	3937.5	4500.7	4899.4	4458.6	4196.0
1961-62	.. 5284.9	2500.0	4500.0	5977.9	6312.5	3906.7	4360.0
1962-63	.. 4341.7	(a)	3760.0	3852.6	3772.4	4457.3	6574.4
1963-64	.. 4713.8	(a)	4600.0	4788.2	3638.7	5111.4	4463.5

## Rape and Mustard

## Agriculture

Table 1.10 (contd.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Par- ganah, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum	VI Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jute (in tales of 230 Kgs. each).							
1949-50	..	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.9	8.0
1950-51	..	5.2	6.8	6.4	4.7	5.6	4.9
1955-56	..	5.6	4.5	5.4	4.6	7.2	8.2
Average I Plan Period	..	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.0	7.3	7.0
1960-61	..	6.2	7.3	6.1	5.4	8.5	6.2
Average II Plan Period	..	5.8	6.7	6.6	5.0	6.7	6.0
1961-62	..	6.6	10.3	7.2	5.6	7.9	6.4
1962-63	..	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.8	8.2	8.1
1963-64	..	6.6	5.5	5.5	6.6	7.9	5.7

## Potato

1949-50	..	8685.4	6777.8	9206.9	8156.9	8524.8	9584.7	7206.4
1950-51	..	9997.3	5650.0	9153.8	8020.0	13342.3	9107.3	8859.3
1955-56	..	8400.4	6047.6	5729.7	8396.8	11283.9	8417.4	4447.4
Average I Plan Period	..	9668.2	5818.2	7500.0	8553.6	12115.4	9495.2	7101.7
1960-61	..	9882.2	6720.0	4861.1	5785.7	12379.5	11568.0	7701.3
Average II Plan Period	..	9184.4	6260.9	4818.2	6000.0	11213.5	10295.0	8331.7
1961-62	..	12721.7	6720.0	5850.0	6444.4	17000.0	14965.3	9177.3
1962-63	..	12097.0	5851.8	6204.5	5988.1	16078.8	13525.8	9232.8
1963-64	..	8109.9	3930.0	3516.1	5243.7	9567.5	9106.7	9143.1

## Agriculture

Table 1.10 (Consolid.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Par- ganahs Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>Tabacco</b>								
1949-50	..	677.1	(a)	617.8	1000.0	1000.0	500.0	750.0
1950-51	..	640.4		604.0	833.3	800.0	(a)	1000.0
1955-56		729.0		748.2	500.0	666.7		(a)
Average I Plan Period	..	722.6		724.2	650.8	783.6	(a)	846.2
1960-61		810.8		846.2	461.5	(a)	500.0	500.0
Average II Plan Period	..	686.2		717.7	400.0	666.7	(a)	(a)
1961-62		787.9		841.3	357.1	500.0	(a)	500.0
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2154-55								
2155-56								
2156-57								
2157-58								
2158-59								
2159-60								
2160-61								
2161-62								
2162-63								
2163-64								
2164-65								
2165-66								
2166-67								
2167-68								
2168-69								
2169-70								
2170-71								
2171-72								
2172-73								
2173-74								
2174-75								
2175-76								
2176-77								
2177-78								
2178-79								
2179-80								
2180-81								
2181-82								
2182-83								
2183-84								
2184-85								
2185-86								
2186-87								
2187-88								
2188-								

Table 1.11 : Production of Important crops (in thousand metric tons).

Years	West	Regions					
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad., Nadia	IV 24-Parga- nas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Rice</b>							
1949-50	..	3740.3	27.3	323.6	735.7	855.3	728.6
1950-51	..	3973.2	28.5	262.6	700.5	827.6	901.3
1955-56	..	4212.3	27.2	314.6	774.3	928.3	971.7
Average I Plan Period		4177.0	33.7	314.7	776.3	888.4	953.3
1960-61	..	5454.1	44.3	356.5	1113.5	1145.2	1116.4
Average II Plan Period		4567.4	36.9	348.4	869.0	900.2	964.4
1961-62	..	4798.4	41.0	398.3	891.0	934.3	1014.0
1962-63	..	4410.4	30.0	388.6	901.8	805.5	997.9
1963-64	..	5333.8	42.9	434.6	1017.4	1070.4	1095.7
<b>Wheat</b>							
1949-50	..	21.0	0.4	0.4	14.3	0.1	2.8
1950-51	..	42.0	0.3	1.7	27.4	0.7	6.3
1955-56	..	44.1	0.3	2.4	27.7	1.2	8.1
Average I Plan Period		41.2	0.3	2.0	26.1	0.5	7.1
1960-61	..	25.7	0.3	2.4	14.2	0.3	5.4
Average II Plan Period		25.7	0.3	2.6	14.9	0.5	4.7
1961-62	..	24.4	0.5	1.3	20.7	0.5	7.1
1962-63	..	30.6	0.6	2.7	18.9	0.4	6.4
1963-64	..	32.7	0.6	1.1	20.8	0.4	7.6

## Agriculture

Table 1.11 (contd.)

Year	West Bengal	Regions						
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murahidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Par- ganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Barley								
1949-50	..	18.5	0.1	0.2	17.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
1950-51	..	25.0	0.1	0.1	23.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
1955-56	..	29.8	0.1	0.6	27.9	0.1	0.5	0.6
Average I Plan Period		31.7	0.1	0.8	29.7	0.1	0.6	0.4
1960-61	..	19.5	0.1	0.3	18.3	..	0.6	0.3
Average II Plan Period		24.6	0.1	0.6	23.2	(a)	0.6	0.1
1961-62	..	42.8	0.2	0.3	41.4	..	0.7	0.2
1962-63	..	28.8	0.1	0.7	27.1	..	0.7	0.3
1963-64	..	23.8	..	0.6	22.6	..	0.5	0.1
Maize								
1949-50	..	42.5	29.0	1.8	9.1	0.1	1.0	1.5
1950-51	..	24.8	16.6	1.1	4.7	0.1	1.1	1.2
1955-56	..	37.7	22.1	1.8	10.8	0.2	0.8	2.0
Average I Plan Period		34.3	20.6	2.0	9.5	0.1	0.7	1.4
1960-61	..	35.7	16.9	2.2	11.7	0.1	0.5	4.3
Average II Plan Period		39.8	22.9	2.0	9.9	0.1	0.6	4.3
1961-62	..	29.9	15.5	2.4	7.4	0.2	0.6	3.5
1962-63	..	35.5	15.4	2.4	13.1	0.2	0.4	4.0
1963-64	..	35.6	15.4	1.6	13.2	0.2	0.6	4.6

## Agriculture

Table 1.11 (contd.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		II Darjeeling	Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Mursidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Par- ganas, Howrah Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midna- pore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gram							
1949-50 ..	77.7		0.2	62.5	4.7	7.9	2.4
1950-51 ..	112.2			86.8	6.6	14.5	4.3
1955-56 ..	139.5			99.7	15.6	20.7	3.5
Average I Plan Period.	151.3		0.1	112.2	14.4	20.4	4.2
1960-61 ..	87.8			69.4	5.9	11.0	1.5
Average II Plan Period.	100.8		(a)	77.3	8.9	12.2	2.4
1961-62 ..	80.1			59.4	7.7	10.0	3.0
1962-63 ..	89.3			67.6	8.0	9.4	4.2
1963-64 ..	90.0		0.1	71.6	5.1	11.1	2.1
Rabi Pulses (including Tur)							
1949-50 ..	207.0	0.1	5.8	113.4	44.6	13.1	30.0
1950-51 ..	228.3	0.1	5.5	133.0	39.0	16.4	34.3
1955-56 ..	236.9	0.1	7.4	114.2	59.2	24.6	31.4
Average I Plan Period.	249.8	0.1	7.0	129.7	52.9	24.1	36.0
1960-61 ..	283.1	0.2	5.9	148.3	44.6	26.2	57.9
Average II Plan Period.	211.2	0.1	7.1	107.0	38.2	17.6	41.2
1961-62 ..	245.3	(a)	4.6	126.8	39.1	23.6	51.2
1962-63 ..	245.2	0.2	3.8	148.3	34.7	16.0	42.2
1963-64 ..	277.6	0.1	6.0	148.6	41.2	21.0	60.7



## Agriculture

Annex 1.11 (conold.)

Years	West— Bengal	Regions					
		II	III	IV	V	VI	
		Darjeeling	Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Mursidabad, Nadia	24-Par- ganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midna- pore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)							
1949-50	..	90.6	0.4	3.1	26.7	17.8	27.4
1950-51	..	87.0	0.4	0.9	38.1	10.3	18.7
1955-56	..	131.0	0.3	1.3	57.5	10.7	49.8
Average I Plan Period.		101.4	0.3	1.0	46.9	9.3	30.6
1960-61	..	205.7	0.5	1.9	104.0	26.2	51.5
Average II Plan Period		132.1	0.5	1.3	66.3	15.6	32.2
1961-62	..	181.8	0.5	1.8	108.2	20.2	29.3
1962-63	..	135.5	0.4	1.9	60.1	10.9	36.6
1963-64	..	153.7	(a)	0.9	73.3	11.8	45.0

## Rape and Mustard

1949-50	..	36.0	0.4	12.1	18.5	1.4	0.5	3.1
1950-51	..	42.0	0.4	11.6	25.0	1.5	0.5	3.0
1955-56	..	35.0	0.4	8.6	21.5	1.0	1.0	2.5
Average I Plan Period		36.5	0.6	10.3	21.6	1.3	0.9	1.6
1960-61	..	35.1	0.3	4.5	25.7	1.8	1.0	1.8
Average II Plan Period		32.4	0.5	7.3	21.2	1.2	0.8	1.4
1961-62	..	34.1	0.5	3.0	25.7	1.6	1.4	1.9
1962-63	..	37.5	0.4	3.5	28.1	1.5	1.2	2.4
1963-64	..	28.5	0.1	2.9	21.3	1.6	1.0	1.6

## Agriculture

Table 1.11 (contd.)

Years	West- Bengal	Regions						
		Darjeeling	Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	II	III	IV	VI	
				West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia	24-Par- ganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Jute (000 bales of 200 Kgs. each)								
1949-50	..	1,317.7	7.4	159.4	611.9	391.9	40.8	106.3
1950-51	..	1,357.2	8.2	240.3	625.9	357.4	36.3	89.1
1955-56	..	1,776.1	11.8	368.4	650.7	581.6	68.3	95.3
Average I Plan Period		1,750.1	13.7	337.5	658.0	569.3	65.1	106.5
1960-61	..	1,802.2	17.6	464.5	766.0	453.9	42.4	57.8
Average II Plan Period		1,824.5	17.0	489.4	777.5	413.4	47.6	79.6
1961-62	..	3,040.4	43.1	791.3	1,225.9	794.0	95.8	90.3
1962-63	..	2,823.9	23.0	549.2	1,188.9	837.5	117.8	107.5
1963-64	..	2,966.5	12.7	534.0	1,424.9	778.5	120.7	95.7
Potato								
1949-50	..	356.1	6.1	26.7	41.6	120.2	113.1	48.4
1950-51	..	370.9	11.3	23.8	40.1	148.1	84.7	62.9
1955-56	..	392.3	12.7	21.2	52.9	174.9	96.8	33.8
Average I Plan Period		413.8	12.8	22.5	47.9	189.0	99.7	41.9
1960-61	..	579.1	16.8	17.5	48.6	241.4	195.5	59.3
Average II Plan Period		483.1	14.4	15.9	42.6	199.6	143.1	67.5
1961-62	..	731.5	16.8	23.4	46.4	346.8	215.5	82.6
1962-63	..	798.4	15.8	27.3	50.3	387.5	229.6	87.9
1963-64	..	523.9	7.9	10.9	35.2	206.1	165.0	98.8

## Agriculture

Table 1.11 (contd.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		I	II	III	IV	VI	
		Darjeeling	Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24-Paraganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Tobacco Leaf</b>							
1949-50	..	13.0	0.1	9.7	1.9	0.9	0.1
1950-51	..	11.4	..	9.0	1.5	0.4	0.1
1955-56	..	11.3	..	10.4	0.6	0.2	..
Average I Plan Period		11.5	..	10.0	0.8	0.4	0.2
1960-61	..	14.1	..	13.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
Average II Plan Period		11.0	..	10.3	0.5	0.2	(a)
1961-62	..	13.0	..	12.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea (000 Kgs.)</b>							
1949-50	..	75,359.5	13,795.4	61,564.1	..	..	..
1950-51	..	80,495.6	15,634.8	64,860.8	..	..	..
1955-56	..	74,433.2	13,887.0	60,546.2	..	..	..
Average I Plan Period		80,859.9	13,745.3	67,114.6	..	..	..
1960-61	..	81,522.9	18,050.3	63,282.1	100.5	..	..
Average II Plan Period		77,795.3	16,176.3	61,416.7	202.3	..	..
1961-62	..	86,257.7	19,359.5	66,898.2	..	..	..
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(i) Production of Tea shown in terms of manufactured tea.

(ii) Production of Tea relates to calendar year from 1955-56.

(a)=Production negligible.

## Agriculture

**Table 1.12A : Value of agricultural output per hectare of net area sown for all crops (combined) (Including Tea)**

Rupee

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch- Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia	IV 24-Par- ganas, Howrah, Hooghly	V Burdwan Bankura, Birbhum Purulia, Midnapore	VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Current Price</b>							
1949-50	..	597.50	1,298.09	947.24	602.27	720.95	489.69
1950-51	..	663.24	1,565.06	835.39	706.33	720.62	597.88
1955-56	..	579.34	1,266.22	789.35	491.22	628.33	617.71
<b>Average I Plan Period</b>		610.31	1,360.02	875.34	547.00	675.96	615.82
1960-61	..	862.12	1,990.97	1,107.87	779.49	934.35	918.92
<b>Average II Plan Period</b>		719.56	1,704.86	977.80	601.79	734.29	813.89
1961-62	..	822.94	1,947.00	1,191.96	712.66	855.51	903.60
1962-63	..	785.45	1,721.21	1,006.39	715.70	660.41	1,015.46
<b>Constant Price (1948-49)</b>							
1949-50	..	568.62	1,101.83	794.82	602.86	751.44	394.37
1950-51	..	600.12	1,208.87	730.06	634.84	741.52	481.68
1955-56	..	621.74	1,109.99	686.67	625.06	827.85	535.27
<b>Average I Plan Period</b>		629.16	1,175.61	719.34	654.13	787.60	534.42
1960-61	..	704.33	1,372.54	741.00	701.44	953.36	602.29
<b>Average II Plan Period</b>		619.48	1,233.47	739.35	621.11	777.75	525.92
1961-62	..	693.93	1,395.79	851.50	721.53	921.18	569.82
1962-63	..	614.89	1,094.86	755.01	691.33	628.50	560.22

## Agriculture

**Table 1-12B : Value of agricultural output per hectare of net area sown for all crops (combined).**  
(Excluding Tea)

								Rupees
Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		II	III	IV	VI			
		Darjeeling	Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24-Paraganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Current Prices								
1949-50	..	548.59	578.98	546.23	602.97	720.95	489.69	420.51
1950-51	..	606.20	630.70	396.84	706.32	720.62	597.88	522.43
1955-56	..	528.22	505.33	428.93	491.22	628.33	617.71	448.74
Average I Plan Period		556.08	568.39	476.77	547.00	675.96	615.82	457.39
1960-61	..	796.70	826.99	642.06	778.89	934.35	918.92	695.70
Average II Plan Period		656.76	687.58	552.23	601.17	734.29	813.89	599.47
1961-62	..	762.89	892.53	779.92	712.66	855.51	903.60	642.69
1962-63	..	724.84	572.49	644.37	715.70	680.41	1,015.46	649.29
Constant Prices (1948-49)								
1949-50	..	529.54	495.59	478.05	602.86	751.44	394.37	419.79
1950-51	..	558.08	527.12	412.69	634.84	741.52	481.68	470.99
1955-56	..	584.73	499.01	428.75	625.06	827.85	535.27	461.05
Average I Plan Period		591.69	606.46	447.07	654.13	787.60	534.42	476.52
1960-61	..	686.66	686.71	476.46	701.05	953.36	602.29	547.53
Average II Plan Period		580.63	612.28	481.49	620.67	777.75	525.92	486.36
1961-62	..	654.06	678.65	579.36	721.53	921.18	569.32	507.13
1962-63	..	578.41	408.77	499.50	687.99	628.50	560.22	477.96

## Agriculture

**Table 1.13A : Value of Agricultural output Per Capita**  
(Including Tea)

								Rupees
Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I Darjeeling	II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Mursidabad, Nadia	IV 24-Paraganas, Howrah, Hooghly	VI Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Purulia, Midnapore		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Current Prices								
1949-50	..	118.01	263.95	271.35	166.15	90.64	124.94	118.04
1950-51	..	126.90	310.37	237.71	183.18	85.12	146.23	147.44
1955-56	..	99.65	215.06	206.14	116.10	71.47	129.93	109.19
Average I Plan Period		109.23	245.96	237.54	132.71	79.56	137.30	114.14
1960-61	..	134.18	312.36	248.01	172.77	88.64	170.80	142.72
Average II Plan Period		114.75	276.06	233.04	135.59	72.10	155.89	125.27
1961-62	..	126.08	308.84	264.82	154.07	79.77	162.73	130.93
1962-63	..	116.66	261.46	230.36	152.20	59.70	177.70	125.64
Constant Prices (1948-49)								
1949-50	..	112.31	224.04	227.69	166.12	94.47	100.62	117.82
1950-51	..	114.82	239.73	207.74	164.64	87.59	117.81	132.89
1955-56	..	106.94	188.52	179.32	147.73	91.28	112.59	112.19
Average I Plan Period		112.61	212.61	195.21	158.70	92.69	119.15	118.92
1960-61	..	109.62	215.34	165.89	155.47	90.44	111.95	112.31
Average II Plan Period		98.79	199.73	176.21	139.94	76.37	100.73	101.64
1961-62	..	106.31	221.40	189.18	155.99	85.89	102.62	103.33
1962-63	..	91.33	166.32	163.09	147.02	56.82	98.03	92.50

## Agriculture

**Table 1.13 B : Value of Agricultural output Per Capital**  
(Excluding Tea).

Rupees

Years	West Bengal	Regions					
		I	II	III	IV	VI	
		Darjeeling	Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Mursidabad, Nadia	24-Paraganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Current Prices</b>							
1949-50 ..	108.35	117.73	156.48	166.15	90.64	124.94	118.04
1950-51 ..	115.99	125.08	112.93	183.18	85.12	146.23	147.44
1955-56 ..	90.86	85.83	112.01	116.10	71.47	129.93	109.19
Average I Plan Period	99.43	102.79	129.38	132.71	79.56	137.30	114.14
1960-61 ..	124.00	129.75	143.74	172.64	88.64	170.80	142.72
Average II Plan Period	104.74	111.34	134.10	135.45	72.10	155.89	125.27
1961-62 ..	116.88	141.58	173.28	154.07	79.77	162.73	130.93
1962-63 ..	107.66	86.96	139.19	152.20	59.70	177.70	125.64
<b>Constant Prices (1948-49)</b>							
1949-50 ..	104.59	100.77	136.94	166.12	94.47	100.62	117.82
1950-51 ..	106.89	104.53	117.43	164.64	87.59	117.81	132.89
1955-56 ..	100.58	84.75	111.97	147.73	91.28	112.59	112.19
Average I Plan Period	105.80	109.68	121.32	158.70	92.69	119.15	118.92
1960-61 ..	103.76	107.74	106.66	134.81	90.44	111.95	112.31
Average II Plan Period	92.59	99.14	114.75	139.84	76.37	100.73	101.64
1961-62 ..	100.30	107.65	128.72	155.99	85.89	102.62	103.33
1962-63 ..	85.91	62.09	107.90	146.31	56.82	98.03	92.50

## Education

Table 2.1 : Per cent. literates to total population for 1951 and 1961

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951	23.99	21.12	14.73	14.19	27.11	19.67	20.29	53.12
1961	29.28	28.70	19.98	18.75	33.79	27.19	24.53	59.29

Table 2.2 : Number of Primary Schools per 1000 children of school going age (6-11 years)

Years (Position at the end of)	West Bengal	Regions		
		I	II	III
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51 ..	5.07	6.31	5.66	4.84
1955-56 ..	5.92	5.28	5.20	5.11
1960-61 ..	5.44	5.24	5.18	4.69
1961-62 ..	5.70	5.23	5.12	5.00

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions			
	IV	V	VI	VII
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51 ..	4.24	5.30	7.40	2.67
1955-56 ..	5.12	6.46	9.59	2.47
1960-61 ..	4.66	5.52	8.23	2.46
1961-62 ..	5.05	5.44	8.70	2.51



## Education

Table 2.3 : Percentage of children enrolled in Classes I to V to children in the age group 6-11 years, by sex.

Years (Position at the end of)	West Bengal								
				Regions					
				I			II		
				Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950-51 ..	79.98	28.38	54.99	72.59	27.91	50.88	55.77	18.48	37.79
1955-56 ..	80.93	38.06	60.27	62.16	38.17	50.36	57.96	24.52	41.63
1960-61 ..	71.12	40.18	55.98	73.58	41.77	57.80	61.31	27.73	44.79
1961-62 ..	73.92	41.87	58.22	77.84	44.84	61.46	62.35	29.47	46.16

  

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions								
	III			IV			V		
	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia			24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1950-51 ..	58.50	23.54	41.83	86.78	24.79	56.79	77.26	33.02	55.92
1955-56 ..	68.56	35.15	52.31	87.60	36.13	62.58	76.25	39.51	58.36
1960-61 ..	58.27	30.15	44.41	75.39	45.85	60.98	65.27	41.14	53.48
1961-62 ..	60.72	31.57	46.34	78.36	47.19	63.14	66.69	41.70	54.45

  

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions						
	VI			VII			
	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore			Calcutta			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1950-51 ..	..	109.24	35.85	73.14	63.44	40.16	51.95
1955-56 ..	..	105.01	47.59	76.38	62.56	50.34	56.61
1960-61 ..	..	86.88	42.30	65.07	61.47	49.95	55.92
1961-62 ..	..	91.73	44.77	68.73	62.57	53.74	58.32

## Education

Table 2 : Percentage of children enrolled in classes VI to VIII to Children in the age group 11-14 years, by sex.

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions								
	West Bengal			II					
	Male	Female	Total	Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaigur		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950-51 ..	21.65	3.95	13.37	14.19	12.03	13.17	10.11	2.64	6.77
1955-56 ..	32.07	8.74	21.28	21.91	8.84	15.74	17.10	7.56	12.86
1960-61 ..	35.82	14.68	26.17	24.55	12.50	18.88	20.86	10.50	16.28
1961-62 ..	38.61	16.99	28.76	26.48	14.44	20.82	22.96	12.56	18.36

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions								
	III			IV			V		
	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia			24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum		
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1950-51 ..	14.80	1.41	8.60	20.59	4.36	13.31	25.60	2.19	14.89
1955-56 ..	21.24	3.80	13.20	32.71	10.96	22.85	42.32	3.96	24.99
1960-61 ..	24.66	8.95	17.45	39.56	19.56	30.42	39.58	10.93	26.78
1961-62 ..	27.28	10.30	19.48	41.82	22.00	32.75	43.05	12.67	29.50

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions						
	VI			VII			
	Bankura, Purulia, Mid- napore			Calcutta			
(1)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1950-51 ..	..	21.41	0.97	11.02	47.33	17.61	33.17
1955-56 ..	..	31.31	2.89	17.45	54.93	32.51	44.26
1960-61 ..	..	35.66	7.73	22.97	58.78	36.31	48.07
1961-62 ..	..	39.97	10.79	26.87	59.79	38.99	49.83

## Education

Table 2.5 : Percentage of children enrolled in classes IX to XI to children in the age group 14-17 years, by sex.

Years (Position at the end of)	West Bengal									
	Regions					Regions				
	Male		Female		Total	I		II		
						Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1950-51	..	9.02	1.15	5.31	5.81	1.90	4.36	0.75	2.69	
1955-56	..	12.11	2.73	7.73	9.21	2.58	6.32	1.79	4.20	
1960-61	..	16.84	5.03	11.38	11.68	4.24	10.84	4.35	7.79	
1961-62	..	18.02	5.92	12.44	12.96	5.16	11.40	5.08	8.43	

  

Years (Position at the end of)	Regions									
	III					IV				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1950-51	..	5.74	0.41	3.16	9.51	1.03	9.83	0.43	5.10	
1955-56	..	8.24	0.88	4.72	12.87	3.07	12.66	0.93	6.97	
1960-61	..	12.23	3.22	7.99	17.32	6.42	18.60	2.43	11.05	
1961-62	..	13.16	3.61	8.67	18.72	7.58	19.76	3.53	12.31	

Table 2.5 (contd.)

## Education

Years Position at the end of)	VI				VII	
	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore				Calcutta	
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)		(23)	(24)
Total			(25)			
1950-51	7.88	0.34	4.16	16.00	6.50	12.41
1955-56	10.48	0.54	5.63	21.13	13.52	18.08
1960-61	15.50	1.46	8.77	28.42	17.68	23.93
1961-62	17.16	1.99	9.90	28.87	19.32	24.84

## Education

Table 2.6 : Primary Schools

Years (Cumulative position at the end of)	West Bengal			Regions				
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100		I		II		III
				Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda Murshidabad, Nadia
				Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	14943	100	333	100	1217	100	2800	100
1955-56	23122	155	366	110	1474	121	4042	144
1960-61	28082	177	467	140	1819	149	5005	179
1961-62	30662	193	484	145	1871	154	5565	199

Table 2.6 (contd.) Education

Years (Cumulative position at the end of)	Regions						
	IV		V		VI		VII
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta
	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number Index 50-51=100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16) (17)
1950-51 ..	4181	100	1918	100	4109	100	435 100
1955-56 ..	6536	158	3291	172	6731	164	682 157
1960-61 ..	7409	179	3626	189	8957	180	799 184
1961-62 ..	8387	202	3735	195	9728	195	842 194

Table 2.7 : Teachers in Primary Schools  
(a) All Teachers

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
	Number	Index 50-51=100		Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
				Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100	Number Index 50-51=100
(1)	(2)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9)
1950-51 ..	43364	100	645	100	2634	100	7865	100	100
1955-56 ..	69240	160	946	147	3631	143	13597	173	173
Average I Plan Period ..	54903	127	873	135	3183	126	10538	134	134
1960-61 ..	83741	187	1277	198	4447	175	15629	199	199
Average II Plan Period ..	78668	176	1202	186	3991	157	14646	186	186
1961-62 ..	89716	201	1358	211	4751	187	16882	215	215

Table 2.7—(contd.)

## Education

Years	Regions								
	IV		V		VI		VII		
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta		
	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1950-51 ..	..	12577	100	6111	100	11854	100	1798	100
1955-56 ..	..	21161	168	10428	171	15889	134	3588	200
Average I Plan Period ..		16419	131	8235	125	15002	110	2668	142
1960-61 ..	..	25718	204	11736	192	20912	154	4122	229
Average II Plan Period		23932	190	11312	185	19012	145	3071	221
1961-62 ..	..	26100	222	11922	195	22553	164	4429	247

Table 2.7—(contd.)

Education  
(b) Trained Teachers

Years	West Bengal									
	Regions									
	I			II			III			
	Number	Index 50-51=100		Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murahidabad, Nadia	
	Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1950-51 ..	17702	100	287	100	1048	100	3692	100		
1955-56 ..	23881	135	405	141	1012	97	4900	133		
Average I Plan Period ..	20923	118	359	125	1124	107	4347	118		
1960-61 ..	31804	173	675	235	1686	161	6405	173		
Average II Plan Period ..	28800	157	580	202	1357	129	5690	154		
1961-62 ..	33469	183	709	247	1846	176	6602	179		

  

Years	Regions									
	Regions									
	IV			V			VI			VII
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum			Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore			Calcutta
	Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1950-51 ..	4670	100	2603	100	4414	100	988	100		
1955-56 ..	6239	134	3896	150	5860	133	1569	159		
Average I Plan Period ..	5479	117	3381	130	4979	113	1254	127		
1960-61 ..	7991	171	4814	186	8405	166	1828	185		
Average II Plan Period ..	7244	155	4491	173	7714	152	1724	174		
1961-62 ..	8467	181	5000	192	8621	170	2224	225		

## Education

Table 2.7 : Teachers in Primary Schools  
(c) Women Teachers

		Regions								
		I			II			III		
		West Bengal			Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
Years		Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1950-51	..	2028	100	162	100	166	100	344	100	100
1955-56	..	5164	255	215	133	285	172	832	240	240
Average I Plan Period	..	3556	175	194	120	245	148	610	176	176
1960-61	..	7938	388	352	217	433	261	1122	324	324
Average II Plan Period	..	6800	335	301	186	344	207	1010	292	292
1961-62	..	8885	434	386	238	509	307	1249	361	361





## Education

Table 2.8 : Number of students in primary classes (Classes I to V)

Years	Regions			
	West Bengal	Darjeeling	II Cooch-Bohar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51 ..	1621898	26871	81297	242190
1955-56 ..	2355226	34915	117948	414129
Average I Plan Period	1974493	32936	101388	335669
1960-61 ..	2888211	51522	157438	473810
Average II Plan Period	2679330	44207	137619	449231
1961-62 ..	3121120	56888	168532	515240

  

Years	Regions			
	IV	V	VI	VII
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51 ..	553514	202476	406332	109218
1955-56 ..	798764	297489	535909	156072
Average I Plan Period	659107	250753	458058	136582
1960-61 ..	968831	351418	703347	181845
Average II Plan Period	884204	334925	656699	172445
1961-62 ..	1042641	374018	768381	195420

## Education

**Table 2.9 : Index of the number of students in Primary Classes (Classes I to V)**  
1950-51 = 100

Years		West Bengal	Regions		
			Darjeeling	II Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51	..	100	100	100	100
1955-56	..	145	130	145	171
Average I Plan Period		122	123	125	139
1960-61	..	172	192	194	196
Average II Plan Period		160	165	169	185
1961-62	..	186	212	207	213

Years		Regions			
		IV	V	VI	VII
		24-Parganas, Howrah Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	..	100	100	100	100
1955-56	..	144	147	132	143
Average I Plan Period		119	124	113	125
1960-61	..	175	174	151	168
Average II Plan Period		160	165	141	158
1961-62	..	188	185	165	179

## Education

Table 2-10 : Teacher-Student Ratio in Primary Schools

	Regions			
	West Bengal		II	III
			Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51 ..	32.81	31.28	27.32	28.41
1955-56 ..	31.50	34.26	29.32	28.59
Average I Plan Period	32.45	31.93	28.49	29.80
1960-61 ..	31.48	37.52	32.03	28.28
Average II Plan Period	31.56	34.12	31.50	28.91
1961-62 ..	31.69	38.78	32.24	28.29

  

Years	Regions			
	IV		VI	VII
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51 ..	40.01	26.88	32.16	34.40
1955-56 ..	34.96	26.50	31.93	36.25
Average I Plan Period	36.87	26.90	33.14	34.39
1960-61 ..	34.19	27.78	31.21	36.25
Average II Plan Period	34.42	27.73	31.30	35.63
1961-62 ..	33.58	28.94	31.93	36.04

## Education

Table 2-11 : Number of Teachers per Primary School

Years	Regions			
	West Bengal	Darjeeling	II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51	.. 2.90	1.94	2.08	2.81
1955-56	.. 2.99	2.58	2.46	3.36
1960-61	.. 2.98	2.73	2.44	3.12
1961-62	.. 2.94	2.81	2.54	3.03

Years	Regions			
	IV 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	VII Calcutta
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	.. 3.04	3.19	2.88	4.13
1955-56	.. 3.24	3.17	2.36	5.26
1960-61	.. 3.47	3.24	2.32	5.16
1961-62	.. 3.37	3.19	2.29	5.27

**Education**  
**Table 2.12 : Number of Students Per Primary School**

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
	Number	Rate		Darjeeling			Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri		III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)		Number	Rate	(5)	Number	Rate	Number
1950-51	..	..	1423564	95	20179	61	69222	57	223482
1955-56	..	..	2181173	94	32413	88	106443	72	388742
1960-61	..	..	2036534	94	47913	103	142451	78	441913
1961-62	..	..	2842821	93	52666	109	153188	82	477569

  

Years	Regions								
	IV			V			VI		
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum			Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta
(1)	Number	Rate	(10)	Number	Rate	(13)	Number	Rate	Number
1950-51	..	..	503266	122	164294	86	381275	93	61846
1955-56	..	..	739856	113	276367	84	507298	75	130054
1960-61	..	..	879350	119	325983	90	649514	72	149410
1961-62	..	..	943582	113	345283	92	710562	73	159970

**Education**  
**Table 2.13 : Middle/Junior High Schools**

Years	Regions									
	West Bengal			I			II			III
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri			West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
				Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	..	1333		30	100		122	100	216	100
1955-56	..	1672		33	110		152	121	281	137
1960-61	..	2367		36	120		137	112	383	177
1961-62	..	2479		38	127		144	118	401	186

  

Years	Regions									
	IV			V			VI			VII
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan and Birbhum			Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore			Calcutta
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950-51	..	421		211	100		307	100	26	100
1955-56	..	538		257	122		365	119	48	185
1960-61	..	775		325	154		642	156	69	265
1961-62	..	816		335	159		665	162	80	308

# Education

**Table 2.14 : Teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools**  
(a) All Teachers.

Years	West Bengal									
	Regions									
	I					II				
	Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		Index 50-51 = 100	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia		Index 50-51 = 100		
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
950-51	..	6280	100	230	100	456	100	755	100	100
955-56	..	7536	120	148	64	638	140	1150	152	152
average I Plan Period	..	6737	108	197	86	572	125	916	121	121
960-61	..	10778	164	153	67	564	124	1728	229	229
average II Plan Period	..	9417	143	144	63	637	140	1548	205	205
961-62	..	11573	176	174	76	651	143	1829	242	242



Table 2.14 (Conold.)

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950-51 ..	..	2231	100	100	1069	100	190	100
1955-56 ..	..	2435	109	99	1577	148	269	142
Average I Plan Period ..	..	2138	96	101	1328	124	248	131
1960-61 ..	..	3573	160	114	2939	226	310	183
Average II Plan Period ..	..	2924	131	101	2542	195	277	146
1961-62 ..	..	3794	170	118	3159	243	396	208

# Education

**Table 2.14** Teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools  
(b) Trained Teachers

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I		II		III	
	Number	Index 50-51 =100	Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia		Index 50-51 =100	
				Number	Index 50-51 =100	Number	Index 50-51 =100		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950-51	..	1796	89	100	61	100	236	100	
1955-56	..	1181	37	42	57	93	141	60	
Average I Plan Period	..	1579	76	85	75	123	162	69	
1960-61	..	1556	32	36	75	123	186	79	
Average II Plan Period	..	1389	31	35	64	105	177	75	
2011-02	..	1899	41	46	113.	185	235	100	•

Table 2.14 (contd.)

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Bardwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950-51 ..	..	569	494	100	271	100	76	100
1955-56 ..	..	423	219	43	244	90	67	88
Average I Plan Period ..	..	479	411	83	291	107	85	112
1960-61 ..	..	491	188	38	486	139	98	129
Average II Plan Period ..	..	420	156	32	465	133	76	100
1961-62 ..	..	577	231	47	570	164	132	174

## Education

**Table 2.14 : Teachers in Middle/Junior High Schools**  
(c) Women Teachers

Years	Regions								
	I			II			III		
	West Bengal			Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Number			Number			Number		
	Index 50-51 = 100			Index 50-51 = 100			Index 50-51 = 100		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	..	812	100	46	100	53	100	79	100
1951-56	..	778	96	38	83	81	153	67	85
average I Plan Period	..	792	98	42	91	67	126	64	81
1960-61	..	1631	198	42	91	89	168	159	201
average II Plan Period	..	1192	145	29	63	83	157	152	192
1961-62	..	1881	229	57	124	120	226	192	243

**Table 2-14**

Regions									
Years	IV		V		VI		VII		
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1950-51	..	405	100	47	100	101	100	81	100
1955-56	..	337	83	73	155	83	82	99	122
Average I Plan Period	..	343	85	70	149	85	84	121	149
1960-61	..	864	213	126	268	238	208	113	139
Average II Plan Per	..	574	142	84	179	174	152	97	120
1-62	..	936	231	145	309	270	236	161	199

## Education

Table 2.15 : Number of students in Middle/Junior High Classes (Classes VI-VIII)

Years	West Bengal	Regions		
		I	II	III
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpore Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51 .. ..	217770	4518	6850	26778
1955-56 .. ..	369406	5957	14481	44150
Average I Plan Period ..	304449	4918	10781	36659
1960-61 .. ..	510804	8008	20204	65533
Average II Plan Period ..	434603	6568	17303	55280
1961-62 .. ..	567175	8983	23209	74128

Years	Regions			
	IV	V	VI	VII
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Puruba, Midnapore	Calcutta
1	6	7	8	9
1950-51 .. ..	67058	30485	37243	44838
1955-56 .. ..	126319	54777	57358	66364
Average I Plan Period ..	105718	41356	48942	56075
1960-61 .. ..	184602	62572	94914	74971
Average II Plan Period ..	151188	54594	77315	72355
1961-62 .. ..	202287	69787	110392	78389

## Education

Table 2.16 : Index of number of students in Middle/Junior High Classes (Classes VI to VIII) : 1950-51 = 100

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955-56	..	132	211	165	189	180	154	148
Average I Plan Period	..	109	157	137	158	136	131	135
1960-61	..	177	295	245	277	205	223	167
Average II Plan Period	..	145	253	206	227	179	182	161
1961-62	..	199	339	277	303	239	260	175

## Education

Table 2.17 : Teacher-Student ratio in Middle/Junior High Schools

Years	Regions			
	West Bengal	II		III
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpore, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51 .. ..	21.99	27.94	24.04	20.58
1955-56 .. ..	19.07	17.36	21.34	18.30
Average I Plan Period	20.47	23.15	21.21	19.13
1960-61 .. ..	20.69	18.78	25.31	18.89
Average II Plan Period	18.85	15.90	22.34	17.16
1961-62 .. ..	21.31	19.51	24.43	20.13

Years	Regions			
	IV	V	VI	VII
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51 .. ..	18.14	26.76	21.85	26.05
1955-56 .. ..	19.93	16.31	19.87	18.88
Average I Plan Period	19.91	21.33	20.39	22.31
1960-61 .. ..	20.58	19.33	21.62	22.37
Average II Plan Period	19.37	17.31	19.15	20.99
1961-62 .. ..	20.70	20.86	22.31	22.08



## Education

Table 2.18 : Number of Middle/Junior High Schools per 1000 Children of School-going age (11-14 years)

Years	West Bengal	Regions		
		I	II	III
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpore, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
51 .. ..	0.82	0.87	1.20	0.69
56 .. ..	0.96	0.87	1.35	0.84
61 .. ..	1.21	0.85	1.10	1.02
62 .. ..	1.26	0.88	1.14	1.05

Years		Regions			
		IV	V	VI	VII
		24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51 .. ..		0.84	1.03	0.91	0.19
56 .. ..		0.97	1.17	1.11	0.32
61 .. ..		1.28	1.30	1.55	0.44
62 .. ..		1.32	1.42	1.62	0.51

## Education

Table 2.19 : Higher Secondary Schools

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
				Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100		Number	Index 50-51 = 100	West Dinajpore, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950-51	1164	100	16	100	32	100	165	100	
1955-56	1525	131	28	175	53	166	195	118	
1960-61	1921	161	32	200	69	216	249	151	
1961-62	2028	170	33	206	74	231	268	162	

## Regions

Years	IV	V	VI	VII
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
	Number	Number	Number	Number
	Index 50-51 = 100	Index 50-51 = 100	Index 50-51 = 100	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
			(14)	(15)
				(16)
				(17)
1950-51	402	100	155	100
1955-56	538	131	195	126
1960-61	691	172	238	154
1961-62	726	181	254	164
			220	100
			273	124
			362	145
			387	155
				174
				243
				280
				286
				161
				164

## Education

**Table 2.20 : Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools**  
(a) All Teachers

Years	West Bengal			Regions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	I		II		III	
				Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	
				Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100
1950-51	..	15205	100	248	100	449	100	1812	100
1955-56	..	19859	131	387	156	625	139	2344	129
Average I Plan Period ..		18190	120	322	130	562	125	2109	116
1960-61	..	28446	184	453	183	1040	222	3571	197
Average II Plan Period...		24669	159	422	170	832	185	2969	164
1961-62	..	30773	199	516	208	1150	256	4083	225

Table 2.20

## Regions

Years	IV		V		VI		VII			
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta			
	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100		
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
(1)										
1950-51	..	..	4619	100	1881	100	2307	100	3889	100
1955-56	..	..	6559	142	2380	126	2917	126	4647	119
Average I Plan Period ..			5827	126	2208	117	2723	118	4439	114
1960-61	..	..	9767	211	3380	180	4988	191	5247	135
Average II Plan Period ..			8336	180	2909	155	4154	159	5047	130
1961-62	..	..	10697	232	3661	195	5646	216	5020	129

## Education

**Table 2-20 : Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools**  
(b) Trained Teachers

Years	Regions							
	West Bengal		Darjeeling		Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	
	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100	Number	Index 50-51=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51 ..	3628	100	90	100	89	100	338	100
1955-56 ..	5677	156	143	159	192	216	555	164
Average I Plan Period ..	5122	141	126	140	159	179	492	146
1960-61 ..	9741	263	189	210	331	372	1157	343
Average II Plan Period ..	7940	215	156	173	261	293	873	258
1961-62 ..	10701	289	213	237	392	440	1263	405

Table 2.30

Ref

V

Banku Pur  
ore

Index  
50-51 = ]

Numb

Index  
51 = 100

Index  
50-51 = 1

Number

Index  
50-51 = 100

163

950-5

795

100

585

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568

00

00

1634

206

677

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832

41

41

Plan Period

1406

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2460

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2098

14

14

-62

3414

12

12

12

12

12

12

163

## Education

Table 2-20 : Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools  
(c) Women Teachers

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
				Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100		Number	Index 50-51=100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950-51	..	..	1901	100	87	100	65	100	92 100
1955-56	..	..	3246	171	110	126	112	172	224 243
Average I Plan Period	..	..	2821	148	90	103	90	138	170 185
1960-61	..	..	5380	282	129	148	232	357	556 604
Average II Plan Period	..	..	4408	231	116	133	174	268	374 407
1961-62	..	..	6118	320	156	179	257	395	691 751



Table 2.26 (Contd.)

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100	Number	Index 50-51 = 100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950-51 .. ..	390	100	98	100	107	100	1062	100
1955-56. .. ..	933	239	159	162	153	143	1555	146
Average I Plan Period ..	726	186	140	143	117	109	1488	140
1960-61 .. ..	1935	496	344	351	355	286	1829	172
Average II Plan Period ..	1487	381	259	264	258	208	1741	164
1961-62 .. ..	2276	584	393	401	429	346	1916	180

## Education

Table 2-21 : Number of students in Higher Secondary Classes (Classes IX to XI)

Years		Regions			
		West Bengal	II		III
			Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51	..	92512	1360	2787	9733
1955-56	..	136243	2128	4507	14772
Average I Plan Period		114540	1669	3476	12679
1960-61	..	211967	2996	8633	25820
Average II Plan Period		169015	2696	6097	20511
1961-62	..	233037	3419	9399	29013

Years				Regions			
				IV	VI		VII
				24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)				(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	..	..	..	29474	12337	13988	22833
1955-56	..	..	..	46026	16317	18857	33636
Average I Plan Period				38289	13984	16081	28362
1960-61	..	..	..	71243	24975	35766	42534
Average II Plan Period				55049	19655	27543	37464
1961-62	..	..	..	79479	27622	40365	43749

## Education

Table 2.22 : Index of the number of students in Higher Secondary Classes (Classes IX to XI), 1950-51 = 100

Years	West Bengal							
	Regions							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
	Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinaj- pur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51 .. ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955-56 .. ..	147	156	162	152	156	132	135	147
Average I Plan Period ..	124	123	125	130	130	113	115	124
1960-61 .. ..	224	220	310	265	242	202	217	186
Average II Plan Period ..	178	198	219	211	187	159	167	164
1961-62 .. ..	246	251	337	298	270	224	245	192

## Education

Table 2.23 : Teacher-Student ratio in Higher Secondary Schools.

Years	West Bengal								
	Regions								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
	Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Puru- lie, Midnapore	Calcutta		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950-51	..	26.13	27.48	27.03	23.65	25.47	25.06	24.12	29.60
1955-56	..	27.12	21.11	27.98	27.36	28.21	25.90	25.73	27.36
Average I Plan Period	..	27.17	26.51	26.53	26.08	28.32	24.75	24.60	29.08
1960-61	..	26.68	26.46	28.40	26.06	27.81	24.75	24.67	27.84
Average II Plan Period	..	26.06	23.48	26.80	26.08	26.88	24.46	24.04	27.55
1961-62	..	27.14	25.25	28.01	25.79	28.14	25.77	24.31	30.31

## Education

Table 2-24(a) : Special Schools : Basic School

Years	West Bengal		Regions		I		II		III	
					Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	
	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1950-51	..	86	..	..	10	100	9	100	..	..
1955-56	..	496	14	..	16	160	114	1267	..	..
1960-61	..	1723	68	..	158	1580	313	3478	..	..
1961-62	..	1868	70	..	165	1650	350	3889	..	..

## Education

Table 2.24(a) (contd.)

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Paraganas		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur		Calcutta	
	Number	Index 1950-51=100	Number	Index 1950-51=100	Number	Index 1950-51=100	Number	Index 1950-51=100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950-51	..	..	30	100	19	100	18	100
1955-56	..	..	171	570	139	732	43	233
1960-61	..	..	459	1530	318	1674	<del>322</del> 392	839
1961-62	..	..	497	1657	335	1763	432	915

Education

Table 2 24(b) : Special Schools : Girls' School

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
	Number	Index 1950-51=100		Number	Index 1950-51=100	Darjeeling	Number	Index 1950-51=100	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri
									West Dinajpur, Malda, Munshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950-51	..	918	100	23	100	43	100	159	100
1955-56	..	1380	150	36	156	59	137	175	110
1960-61	..	1777	182	41	178	67	156	207	130
1961-62	..	1842	188	44	191	69	160	214	134

## Education

Table 2-24(b) : (continued).

	Years	Regions						
		IV		V		VI		VII
		24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta
		Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index 1950-51 = 100	Number Index 1950-51 = 100
	(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16) (17)
1950-51	..	357	100	83	100	70	100	183 100
1955-56	..	518	145	129	155	103	147	360 197
1950-51	..	683	191	140	169	235	166	404 221
1961-62	..	715	200	146	176	242	171	412 225



## Education

Table 2.25 : Number of institutions for technical training (diploma level) and their capacity.

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
				Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Number Capacity			Number	Capacity	(5)	Number	Capacity	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1950-51	..	2	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	9	660	..	..	1	60	1	60
1960-61	..	20	2770	..	..	1	180	2	360
1961-62	..	24	3110	..	..	2	240	2	360
1962-63	..	26	3230	..	..	2	240	3	420
1963-64	..	31	4910	..	..	2	300	3	540

## Education

Table 2.25 : (contd.)

Years	Regions									
	IV				V		VI		VII	
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly				Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1950-51	..	..	1	90	1	60	..	..		
1955-56	..	2	120	2	150	1	60	2	210	
1960-61	..	6	690	4	520	4	600	3	420	
1961-62	..	7	750	5	580	5	640	3	540	
1962-63	..	8	810	5	580	5	640	3	540	
1963-64	..	10	1330	5	700	5	760	6	1280	

Note : No institution was established till 1963-64 in—

(a) Darjeeling.

(b) Cooch Behar.

(c) West Dinajpur.

## Education

Table 2-26(a) : Number of Students by sex in Class I

Years	West Bengal			Regions		
	Male	Female	Total	I		
				Darjeeling		
				Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51 ..	534,192	210,923	745,115	11,803	2,176	13,979
1955-56 ..	703,568	386,472	1,090,040	11,804	6,846	18,650
Average I Plan Period	600,502	284,829	885,331	10,915	6,243	17,158
1960-61 ..	762,785	491,640	1,254,425	17,812	10,601	28,413
Average II Plan Period	755,741	477,380	1,233,121	14,818	8,019	22,837
1961-62 ..	816,679	527,434	1,344,113	19,133	11,550	30,683

  

Years	Regions					
	II			III		
	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri			West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1950-51 ..	27,100	8,876	35,976	91,372	35,651	127,023
1955-56 ..	37,153	14,761	51,914	142,429	80,918	223,347
Average I Plan Period	31,220	11,755	42,975	114,073	56,988	171,061
1960-61 ..	48,462	24,220	72,682	141,582	79,597	221,179
Average II Plan Period	43,903	19,281	63,184	149,416	82,541	231,957
1961-62 ..	51,254	27,106	78,360	152,779	87,119	239,898

## Education

Table 2-26(a) (concl'd.)

Years		Regions					
		IV			V		
		24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1950-51	..	183,724	62,174	245,898	63,200	30,451	93,651
1955-56	..	248,068	122,132	370,200	87,024	54,304	141,328
Average I	Plan Period	210,461	87,584	298,045	72,527	43,181	115,708
1960-61	..	234,684	170,717	405,401	87,573	65,487	153,060
Average II	Plan Period	234,673	170,850	405,523	91,144	64,239	155,383
1961-62	..	247,174	181,891	429,065	87,747	63,561	151,308

Years		Regions					
		VI			VII		
		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore			Calcutta		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1950-51	..	130,612	54,556	191,168	20,381	17,039	37,420
1955-56	..	153,454	86,291	239,745	23,636	21,220	44,856
Average I	Plan Period	138,711	59,413	198,124	22,595	19,665	42,260
1960-61	..	204,249	116,129	320,378	28,423	24,889	53,312
Average II	Plan Period	194,993	109,097	304,090	26,794	23,353	50,147
1961-62	..	228,978	129,292	358,270	29,614	26,915	56,529

## Education

Table 2.26 (b): Number of Students by sex in Class V

Years	West Bengal			Regions		
	Male	Female	Total	I		
				Darjeeling		
				Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51 ..	88,515	18,442	106,957	1,223	802	2,025
1955-56 ..	138,026	34,128	172,154	1,718	707	2,425
Average I Plan Period	120,632	28,316	148,948	1,621	687	2,308
1960-61 ..	178,411	68,180	246,591	2,533	1,260	3,793
Average II Plan Period	161,068	47,939	209,007	1,991	875	2,866
1961-62	195,975	81,584	277,559	2,806	1,352	4,158

  

Years	Regions					
	II			III		
	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri			West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1950-51 ..	3,271	666	3,937	11,653	1,339	12,992
1955-56 ..	7,024	2,539	9,563	21,101	4,687	25,788
Average I Plan Period	5,153	1,824	6,977	17,118	3,034	20,152
1960-61 ..	8,566	2,887	11,453	26,563	8,984	35,547
Average II Plan Period	7,030	2,649	9,679	22,069	6,259	28,328
1961-62 ..	8,807	3,300	12,107	30,139	11,324	41,463

## Education

Table 2-26(b) (concl'd.)

Years		Regions					
		IV					
		24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1950-51	..	27,680	8,113	35,793	13,195	1,449	14,644
1955-56	..	47,642	11,088	58,730	18,776	2,087	21,463
Average I Plan Period.		41,376	10,169	51,545	16,639	2,139	18,778
1960-61	..	61,859	27,331	89,190	21,454	6,559	28,013
Average II Plan Period.		56,756	17,180	73,936	20,342	4,267	24,609
1961-62		68,566	33,249	101,815	24,470	8,273	32,743

  

Years		Regions					
		VI			VII		
		Bankura, Purulia, Midna- pore			Calcutta		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1950-51	..	18,878	1,188	20,066	12,615	4,885	17,500
1955-56	..	25,913	2,847	28,760	15,852	9,573	25,425
Average I Plan Period.		24,266	2,407	26,673	14,459	8,056	22,515
1960-61	..	40,025	9,770	49,795	17,411	11,389	28,800
Average II Plan Period.		35,808	6,071	41,879	17,072	10,638	27,710
1961-62	..	42,300	11,428	53,728	18,887	12,658	31,545

## Education

Table 2-27 : Number of Students by sex in Class VI of Middle School

Years	West Bengal			Regions		
	Male	Female	Total	I		
				Darjeeling		
				Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51 ..	77,846	14,123	91,969	1,088	812	1,900
1955-56 ..	128,332	29,762	158,094	1,704	637	2,341
Average Plan Period	104,949	23,617	128,566	1,512	585	2,097
1960-61 ..	151,390	55,790	207,180	2,172	1,094	3,266
Average II Plan Period	138,173	40,343	178,516	1,787	747	2,534
1961-62	167,218	64,852	232,070	2,410	1,277	3,687

  

Years	Regions					
	II			III		
	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri			West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1950-51 ..	2,591	567	3,158	10,564	1,118	11,682
1955-56 ..	5,263	1,843	7,106	17,903	2,583	20,486
Average I Plan Period	3,912	1,292	5,204	14,303	2,150	16,453
1960-61 ..	6,159	2,286	8,445	21,230	7,039	28,269
Average II Plan Period	5,896	2,064	7,960	18,825	4,824	23,649
1961-62 ..	7,217	2,929	10,146	24,180	8,327	32,507

## Education

Table 2-27 (concl.d.)

				Regions		
IV						
24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly				Burdwan, Birbhum		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1950-51 ..	22,962	5,303	28,325	11,533	1,012	12,545
1955-56 ..	40,258	12,551	52,809	25,464	1,585	27,049
Average I Plan Period	34,577	9,986	44,563	16,446	1,566	18,012
1960-61 ..	51,735	23,050	74,785	19,751	5,164	24,915
Average II Plan Period	45,828	15,688	61,516	20,038	3,157	23,195
1961-62 ..	55,406	25,848	81,254	22,203	5,545	27,748

Years				Regions		
VI				VII		
Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore				Calcutta		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1950-51 ..	16,872	853	17,725	12,236	4,398	16,634
1955-56 ..	22,976	2,138	25,114	14,764	8,425	23,189
Average I Plan Period	20,915	1,643	22,558	13,284	6,395	19,679
1960-61 ..	33,348	6,994	40,342	16,995	10,163	27,158
Average II Plan Period	29,386	4,271	33,657	16,413	9,592	26,005
1961-62 ..	38,150	9,904	48,054	17,652	11,022	28,674



# Education

**Table 2.28 : Ratio of number of Students in Class VI to number of Students in Class V, by sex**

Years	Regions									
	West Bengal					I				
	Male	Female	Total	Darjeeling			Cocho Behar, Jalpaiguri			II
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1950-51	..	0.88	0.77	0.86	0.89	1.01	0.89	0.79	0.85	0.80
1955-56	..	0.93	0.87	0.92	0.99	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.73	0.74
Average I Plan Period	..	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.93	0.85	0.91	0.76	0.71	0.75
1960-61	..	0.85	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.72	0.79	0.74
Average II Plan Period	..	0.86	0.84	0.85	0.90	0.85	0.88	0.84	0.78	0.82
1961-62	..	0.85	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.94	0.89	0.82	0.89	0.84

Table 2.23 (contd.)

## Education

Years	Regions									
	III			IV			V			
	West Dinajpur, Malda Murshidabad, Nadia			24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly			Burdwan, Birbhum			
(1)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(19)
1950-51	..	0.91	0.83	0.83	0.66	0.79	0.87	0.70	0.86	0.86
1955-56	..	0.85	0.55	0.84	1.13	0.90	1.36	0.59	1.26	1.26
Average I Plan Period	..	0.84	0.71	0.84	0.98	0.86	0.99	0.73	0.96	0.96
1960-61	..	0.80	0.78	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.92	0.79	0.89	0.89
Average II Plan Period	..	0.85	0.77	0.81	0.91	0.83	0.98	0.74	0.94	0.94
1961-62	..	0.80	0.74	0.81	0.78	0.80	0.91	0.64	0.85	0.85

Table 2.23 (contd.)

## Education

Years	Regions						
	VI			VII			
	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore			Calcutta			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1950-51	..	0.89	0.72	0.97	0.90	0.95	
1955-56	..	0.89	0.75	0.93	0.88	0.91	
Average I Plan Period	..	0.86	0.68	0.92	0.79	0.87	
1960-61	..	0.83	0.72	0.98	0.89	0.94	
Average II Plan Period	..	0.82	0.70	0.96	0.90	0.94	
1961-63	..	0.90	0.87	0.93	0.87	0.91	

## Education

**Table 2.29 :** Number and percentage of Students having scholarship, stipend from (i) State Government (ii) Central Government and (iii) Other Sources. All Students.

Years	West Bengal					Regions				
	Central Government	State Government	Other sources	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students	I				
						Darjeeling				Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students
						Central Government	State Government	Other sources	All sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1950-51	..	22962	1126	24.88	1.25	..	645	..	645	1.97
1955-56	47	12212	2676	14935	0.52	..	1535	151	1686	3.92
1960-61	77	14820	1165	16062	0.44	36	1981	220	2237	3.53
1961-62	79	16502	1152	17733	0.45	41	2358	260	2659	3.84

## Education

Table 2.22 (contd.)

Years	Regions									
	II					III				
	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri					West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia				
	Central Government	State Government	Other Sources	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students	Central Government	State Government	Other sources	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1950-51	..	1176	90	1266	1.39	..	5141	30	5171	1.86
1955-56	..	649	3	652	0.48	..	2323	83	2406	0.51
1960-61	..	749	2	751	0.40	..	4058	9	4067	0.72
1961-62	..	679	2	681	0.34	..	4147	9	4156	0.67

## Education

Table 2.29 (contd.)

Years	Regions									
	IV					V				
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly					Burdwan, Birbhum				
	Central Government	State Government	Other sources	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students	Central Government	State Government	Other source	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1950-51	..	3730	958	4688	0.72	..	3778	21	3799	1.55
1955-56	..	1714	2014	3728	0.38	..	3278	34	3312	0.90
1960-61	2	2751	546	3299	0.27	..	2046	19	2065	0.47
1961-62	..	3125	357	3482	0.26	..	2145	19	2164	0.46

## Education

Table 2-29 (cont'd.)

Years	Regions									
	VI					VII				
	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore					Calcutta				
	Central Government	State Government	Other sources	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students	Central Government	State Government	Other sources	All sources	Percentage having scholarship, stipend to total students
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1950-51	..	1915	9	1924	0.42	..	6577	16	6593	3.75
1955-56	..	2118	92	2210	0.36	47	595	299	941	0.87
1960-61	11	2493	..	2404	0.29	26	842	369	1230	0.41
1961-62	4	2865	4	2873	0.31	24	1188	501	1719	0.54

## Health

Table 3 : Number \*of Hospital and Dispensaries

(Rural/Urban)

Years	West Bengal		Regions					
	Rural	Urban	I		II		III	
			Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	964	320	9	27	62	10	211	36
1955	1106	418	17	30	73	15	243	49
1960	1375	537	45	34	99	21	302	68
1961	1495	584	60	36	111	23	323	80
1962	1604	596	61	38	123	24	353	82
1963	1467	572	58	37	116	23	325	81

  

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950	279	93	193	29	210	37	..	88
1955	315	120	226	40	232	33	..	131
1960	372	149	258	47	299	48	..	170
1961	408	165	265	48	328	51	..	181
1962	426	160	292	52	349	50	..	190
1963	383	159	255	54	330	50	..	168

Notes : \*(1) Includes Clinics.

(2) During 1963, 157 Maternity Centres, 1 T.B. Clinic and 3 Leprosy Clinics run by private organisation did not function in the year.

(3) Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.



## Health

Table 3.2 : Number\* of Hospitals and Dispensaries per lakh of population

(Rural/Urban)

Years	Regions							
	West Bengal		Darjeeling		II Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		III West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	5.04	5.82	2.57	28.58	4.10	13.42	5.12	9.01
1955	4.91	6.48	4.19	25.09	3.84	18.28	4.97	10.35
1960	4.97	7.41	9.37	23.51	4.38	17.56	5.03	12.44
1961	5.26	7.91	12.21	24.06	4.75	18.91	5.24	14.25
1962	5.51	7.92	12.13	24.57	5.09	19.41	5.58	14.23
1963	4.91	7.46	11.27	23.17	4.66	18.31	5.01	13.71

Years	Regions							
	IV 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		VI Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		VII Calcutta	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950	4.94	4.87	6.45	10.87	4.67	20.17		3.45
1955	4.72	4.92	6.31	12.73	4.57	18.83		4.66
1960	4.81	5.27	6.19	13.00	4.25	14.79		5.81
1961	5.14	5.69	6.18	12.94	4.56	15.38		6.14
1962	5.23	5.87	6.63	13.66	4.76	14.77		6.39
1963	4.58	5.20	5.64	13.84	4.41	14.47		5.61

Notes: (1) \*Includes Clinics

(2) During 1963, 157 Maternity Centres, 1 T.B. Clinic and 3 Leprosy Clinics run by private organisations did not function in the year.

(3) Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3.3 : Number\* of Hospitals and Dispensaries per 100 sq. Kilometer.

(Rural Urban)

Years	West Bengal		Regions					
			I		II		III	
	Rural	Urban	Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	1.21	32.12	0.29	67.84	0.65	54.35	1.29	20.57
1955	1.39	40.93	0.55	75.38	0.76	81.52	1.49	28.00
1960	1.57	49.93	1.40	85.43	1.04	75.81	1.07	38.86
Average II Plan Period	1.49	44.30	0.90	80.40	1.01	64.98	1.61	32.00
1961	1.71	54.30	1.87	90.45	1.16	83.03	1.79	45.71
1962	1.83	55.41	1.90	95.48	1.29	86.64	1.96	46.86
1963	1.68	53.18	1.80	92.96	1.22	83.03	1.80	46.29

  

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24 Pargannas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur		Calcutta	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rur	Urban
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950	1.49	20.15	1.69	33.60	1.03	28.64	..	102.44
1955	1.68	25.55	1.98	46.35	1.14	25.54	..	127.18
1960	1.90	31.73	2.26	54.46	1.13	27.55	..	165.05
Average II Plan Period	1.92	28.11	2.10	48.67	1.08	24.93	..	147.57
1961	2.18	35.14	2.32	55.62	1.24	29.28	..	175.73
1962	2.28	34.07	2.55	60.25	1.32	28.70	..	184.47
1963	2.05	33.86	2.23	62.57	1.24	28.70	..	163.11

Note : (1) \*Includes clinics. 197

(2) During 1963, 1967, Maternity Centres, I.T.B. Clinic, and 3 Leprosy Clinics run by private organisations did not function during the years.

(3) Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3.4 : Total Hospital beds available

Years	West Bengal		Regions					
			I		II		III	
			Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshida- bad, Nadia	
	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	17459	70.37	998	224.14	534	33.68	2082	46.07
1955	21314	73.57	994	189.26	653	32.94	3212	59.94
1960	26724	76.52	1228	196.59	825	34.68	4436	67.73
Average II Plan Period	24796	74.68	1170	197.76	791	35.62	3601	58.13
1961	28180	78.74	1238	193.09	880	35.80	4550	67.64
1962	28587	78.00	1193	181.40	930	36.65	4538	65.78
1963	29530	78.72	1391	206.33	1048	40.04	4531	63.99

  

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population	Absolute Number	Per lakh of population
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950	3321	42.71	1202	36.89	2782	59.47	6540	256.60
1955	3908	42.88	1766	45.35	3078	58.23	7703	273.85
1960	4529	42.93	2249	49.66	4475	60.75	8982	306.84
Average II Plan Period	4345	43.56	2017	47.18	4362	61.76	8510	295.33
1961	4646	42.87	2477	53.20	4587	61.01	9802	332.25
1962	4858	43.66	2526	52.81	4771	62.20	9771	328.65
1963	5270	46.17	2610	53.16	4915	62.83	9765	325.94

Note : Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3.7 : Patients treated (Indoor and Outdoor)

Years	Regions							
	West Bengal		I		II		III	
	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	
			Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	4886483	100	107326	100	165183	100	712570	100
1955	7457920	153	218468	204	396285	240	1218604	171
Average I Plan Period	6441383	132	147653	138	345110	209	984113	138
1960	9235342	187	235922	220	725908	439	2227514	313
Average II Plan Period	9587314	194	251835	235	657466	398	1975582	277
1961	10509692	213	267182	249	729550	442	2468120	346
1962	10995229	223	311826	291	663855	402	2538259	356
1963	11235810	227	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..

  

Years	Regions							
	IV		V		VI		VII	
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1950	1233310	100	354080	100	499364	100	1814650	100
1955	1584044	128	751250	212	1169600	234	2119669	117
Average I Plan Period	1557123	126	587669	166	991522	199	1828193	101
1960	2174554	176	1317470	372	1124957	205	1429017	79
Average II Plan Period	2324779	188	1091039	308	1358512	247	1928101	106
1961	2524289	205	1290066	364	1330892	242	1899593	105
1962	2714205	220	1397238	395	1593088	290	1776758	98
1963	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..

Note : Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3.3 : Indoor patients treated (Number and Index)

Years	West Bengal		Darjeeling		Region	
	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950 ..	248214	100	10842	100		
1955 ..	500656	202	15779	146		
Average I Plan Period	389977	157	12639	117		
1960 ..	405374	162	12459	115		
Average II Plan Period	498997	200	16120	149		
1961 ..	438093	175	14803	137		
1962 ..	501920	201	16501	152		
1963 ..	662810	265	N.A.			

  

Years	Regions					
	II		III		IV	
	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia		24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	
	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1950 ..	4458	100	18871	100	22543	100
1955 ..	14865	333	71904	381	79060	351
Average I Plan Period	9259	208	49617	263	58298	259
1960 ..	19369	434	68293	362	78642	349
Average II Plan Period	24359	546	78877	418	88823	394
1961 ..	21658	486	78072	414	88080	391
1962 ..	16912	379	89277	473	101260	449
1963 ..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..

TABLE 3.8 (contd.)

Regions						
			VI		VII	
Burdwan, Birbhum			Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta	
	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100	Number	Index with 1950-51=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950		100	10106	100	176117	100
1955	39604	751	56532	559	222912	127
Average I Plan Period	28367	538	47911	474	183886	104
1960	45625	865	42935	898	138051	78
Average II Plan	46798	687	57389	518	186631	106
1961	47143	894	50861	459	137475	73
1962	51926	984	61385	554	164659	93
1963	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.	

Note: Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

Table 3.9 : Outdoor patients treated (Number and Index)

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100		Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100		Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	
				Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950	4638269	100	96484	100	160725	100	693699	100	
1955	6957264	150	202689	210	381420	237	1146700	165	
Average I Plan Period	6061466	130	186914	140	336851	209	934496	135	
1960	8829768	188	223463	232	706539	440	2159221	311	
Average II Plan Period	9688317	194	236716	244	633107	394	1896705	273	
1961	10071699	215	252379	262	707892	440	2390047	345	
1962	10493309	224	295325	306	646943	403	2448982	353	
1963	10573000	225	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	

Table 3.9 (contd.)

## Health

		Regions									
		IV		V		VI		VII			
Years		24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Mid- napore		Calcutta			
		Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100	Number	Index with 1950-51 = 100		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1950	..	..	1210767	100	348905	100	489256	100	1638533	100	100
1955	..	..	1504984	124	711646	204	1113068	228	1896757	116	116
Average I Plan Period	..	..	1498825	124	559302	160	943611	193	1644307	100	100
1960	..	..	2095912	173	1271845	365	1082022	201	1290966	79	79
Average II Plan Period	..	..	2235956	185	1044241	299	1301123	242	1741470	106	106
1961	..	..	2436209	201	1242923	356	1280031	238	1762118	108	108
1962	..	..	2612945	216	1345312	386	1331703	284	1612099	98	98
1963	..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	-	N.A.	..	..

Note—Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.



## Health

Table 2.10 : Number of Doctors per lakh population—Total, Allopathic, Aurvedi and Unani from 1961 Census

Sector	Regions			
	West Bengal	II		III
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
*Total ..	230.92	150.72	735.86	296.31
Urban Allopathic	105.79	87.11	83.62	97.67
Aurvedi ..	33.42	19.36	112.05	51.21
Unani ..	19.89	10.37	38.47	44.08
*Total ..	52.48	19.37	47.00	48.25
Rural Allopathic	9.94	9.79	10.44	10.38
Aurvedi ..	7.93	5.62	9.34	7.80
Unani ..	7.90	2.29	2.88	2.57

Sector	Regions			
	IV	V	VI	VII
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
*Total ..	198.42	340.18	297.91	212.48
Urban Allopathic	71.30	<del>176.73</del> 176.78	142.33	129.61
Aurvedi ..	35.51	29.59	31.73	26.24
Unani ..	25.56	31.80	26.19	7.45
*Total ..	61.97	48.93	51.79	
Rural Allopathic	9.59	14.66	7.02	
Aurvedi ..	8.26	5.23	8.97	
Unani ..	11.73	13.87	14.57	

\*Total includes Doctors other than those specified.

# Health

**Table 3.11 : Number of maternity homes per lakh of Female Population  
Rural/Urban**

Years	Regions								
	West Bengal			I			II		
				Darjeeling			Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1960	2.24	2.97	4.81	9.82	1.42	5.75	2.46	3.45	
1961	2.25	2.94	5.13	9.49	1.47	5.62	2.46	3.36	
1962	2.32	3.01	5.01	9.17	1.51	5.50	2.68	3.27	
1963	4.02	3.05	8.57	8.88	4.29	5.39	4.76	3.90	

## Health

Table 3.11 (contd.)

Years	Regions									
	IV		V		VI		VII			
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Mid- napore		Calcutta			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1960	2.50	1.38	2.83	5.08	1.53	8.56	..	2.97		
1961	2.46	1.34	2.80	4.96	1.56	8.40	..	3.03		
1962	2.45	1.02	2.83	4.86	1.67	8.24	..	2.99		
1963	3.56	1.73	4.25	4.76	3.35	8.08	..	2.88		

Notes— (1) Maternity homes include (a) Maternity homes, (b) Medical Institutions having Maternity beds.

(2) Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3-12 : Number of Family Planning Clinics per lakh population

Years	Regions							
	West Bengal	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1956	0.03	0.18	..	0.05	0.02	..	0.01	0.07
1960	0.29	0.80	0.21	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.79
1961	0.40	1.25	0.45	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.71
1962	0.56	1.82	1.65	0.42	0.49	0.38	0.33	0.81
1963	0.58	1.93	1.68	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.32	0.77

Note : Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3-13 (A) : Number of Health Centres per lakh population

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	0.30	0.22	..	0.22	0.32	0.83	0.26	..
1955	0.77	1.71	0.30	0.99	0.75	1.18	0.79	..
1960	1.38	2.72	1.60	1.91	1.20	1.74	1.30	..
61	1.43	2.96	1.75	1.93	1.26	1.72	1.38	..
1962	1.55	2.89	1.93	2.04	1.26	1.94	1.63	..
1963	1.69	3.10	2.03	2.12	1.28	1.93	1.69	..

Notes : 1. Rates calculated on the basis of Total Population.  
 2. Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

# Health

Table 3.13 (B) : Number of Health Centres per lakh population

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri.	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950	0.39	0.28	..	0.24	0.44	0.90	0.27	..
1955	0.99	2.22	0.32	1.08	1.02	1.28	0.83	..
1960	1.74	3.54	1.68	2.08	1.64	1.90	1.36	..
1961	1.81	3.87	1.84	2.11	1.73	1.87	1.45	..
1962	1.95	3.78	2.03	2.23	1.72	2.11	1.70	..
1963	2.00	3.89	2.13	2.31	1.75	2.16	1.77	..

Notes : 1. Rates calculated on the basis of Rural Population.

2. Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3.14 (A) : Number of (i) Sanitary Inspectors and (ii) Health Assistants, Vaccinators and Auxiliary Workers per lakh population.

Years	Regions								
	I			II			III		
	West Bengal			Darjeeling			Cooh Behar, Jalpaiguri		
	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Assts., etc.	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Assts., etc.	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Assts., etc.	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Assts., etc.	Sanitary Inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1950-51	..	.09	2.16	2.92	.76	3.47	..	3.28	
1955-56	..	.08	2.85	5.71	.61	3.43	..	3.38	
Average I Plan Period	..	.08	2.56	4.26	.66	3.45	..	2.91	
1960-61	..	.76	5.60	12.38	1.01	5.67	.96	6.99	
Average II Plan Period	..	.51	4.62	9.46	.86	5.09	1.02	5.73	
1961-62	..	.93	7.59	12.17	.98	5.86	.94	7.06	
1962-63	..	1.22	10.06	11.86	.96	5.71	1.26	9.84	
1963-64	..	1.29	10.11	12.63	2.16	15.55	1.33	9.91	

# Health

Table 214 (A) (contd.)

Years	Regions						
	V			VI		VII	
	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta			
	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Asstts., etc.	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Asstts., etc.	Sanitary Inspectors	Health Asstts., etc.	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1950-51	..	1.88	..	2.76	..	2.89	
1955-56	..	2.52	..	3.89	..	3.14	
Average I Plan Period	..	2.24	..	3.08	..	2.70	
1960-61	..	.61	.71	6.14	.33	9.12	
Average II Plan Period	..	.64	.75	5.17	.86	5.13	
1961-62	..	.59	.69	6.08	.81	6.52	
1962-63	..	1.06	..	6.13	1.26	10.40	
1963-64	..	.63	.98	8.17	1.50	11.80	



## Health

Table 3.14 (B) : Number of Malaria Inspectors per lakh population

Years	Regions									
	West Bengal		I		II		III			
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
			Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1950-51 ..	..	0.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.29
1955-56 ..	0.16	0.31	..	..	..	..	1.21	..	..	1.15
Average I Plan Period	0.03	0.77	..	..	..	..	*1.26	..	..	1.03
1960-61 ..	0.39	1.02	..	1.46	..	..	0.93	..	..	1.05
Average II Plan Period	0.30	0.98	..	1.18†	..	..	1.05	..	..	1.07
1961-62 ..	0.38	0.89	..	1.43	..	..	0.90	..	..	1.02
1962-63 ..	0.37	0.97	..	1.39	..	..	0.87	..	..	1.00
1963-64 ..	0.37	0.95	..	1.36	..	..	0.84	..	..	0.97

## Health

Table 3.14(B) (contd.)

Years	Regions									
	IV		V		VI		VII			
	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan, Birbhum		Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore		Calcutta			
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1950-51	..	0.28	..	0.33	..	0.27	..	..		
1955-56	..	0.41	..	0.67	..	0.77	..	..		
Average I Plan Period	..	0.09	..	0.63	..	0.70	..	..		
1960-61	..	0.64	..	0.99	..	1.08	0.34	..		
Average II Plan Period	..	0.56	..	0.94	..	0.99	0.35	..		
1961-62	..	0.62	..	0.96	..	1.06	0.34	..		
1962-63	..	0.60	..	0.93	..	1.04	0.34	..		
1963-64	..	0.59	..	0.91	..	1.02	0.33	..		

\*Average for the years 1953-54 to 1955-56.

†Average for the years 1957-58 to 1960-61.

**Health**  
**Table 3.15** Distribution of patients treated in Clinics Dispensaries and Hospitals by diseases

Years	Diseases							
	Malaria	Cholera	Small pox	T. B.	Goitre	Filaria	Leprosy	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>West Bengal</b>								
1950 ..	14,18,773	14,489	4,644	36,700	7,809	8,034	10,417	33,85,617
1955 ..	7,37,634	11,778	676	75,422	19,354	12,717	20,572	65,79,767
Average I Plan Period	12,97,968	9,687	1,647	64,497	14,854	11,228	18,430	50,23,072
1960 ..	85,176	8,270	1,083	67,740	32,807	41,238	14,158	89,84,870
Average II Plan Period	2,75,940	10,490	2,374	77,681	33,140	19,387	21,508	91,46,794
1961 ..	44,051	7,860	689	75,853	38,348	14,480	21,389	1,03,07,022
1962 ..	24,794	12,037	1,017	76,470	39,668	15,221	24,987	1,08,01,035
<b>Darjeeling</b>								
1950 ..	14,524	40	70	655	2,712	2	176	88,147
1955 ..	14,007	..	1	1,271	6,007	69	118	1,96,995
Average I Plan Period	17,185	2	26	991	4,063	48	106	1,25,232
1960 ..	3,132	6	20	2,244	5,533	30	23	2,24,924
Average II Plan Period	4,909	3	23	2,054	5,257	15	171	2,39,403
1961 ..	2,888	1	19	2,468	6,670	144	25	2,54,967
1962 ..	1,822	4	14	3,687	7,932	151	67	2,98,149

## Health

Table 315 (contd.)

Years	Diseases						
	Malala-	Cholera	Smallpox	T.B.	Gottas.	Filaria	Legionary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II. Cooh Behar, Jaipalgarh							
1950	72,408	96	40	451	1,027	65	24
1955	58,931	20	35	1,435	6,795	137	30
Average I Plan Period	1,10,279	110	43	1,123	6,113	125	34
1960	8,118	86	37	4,597	16,875	268	255
Average II Plan Period	23,290	54	51	3,062	16,089	299	231
1961	6,163	114	4	4,784	19,087	369	263
1962	2,068	13	8	5,257	17,445	539	235
III. West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia							
1950	3,35,627	1,162	324	2,664	2,304	416	351
1955	1,71,328	323	83	4,050	4,917	380	1,746
Average I Plan Period	2,83,704	275	160	3,199	3,750	532	820
1960	24,371	231	391	8,441	7,920	783	826
Average II Plan Period	62,607	257	737	10,001	9,821	826	1,335
1961	10,410	388	228	10,076	9,965	917	1,126
1962	6,666	378	207	12,000	1,169	709	1,547
							25,04,959

## Health

Table 2-15 (contd.)

Years	Diseases						
	Malaria	Cholera	Small pox	T. B.	Goitre	Filaria	Leprosy Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (9)
IV. 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly							
1950	4,251,31	2,637	397	6,076	33	943	231 7,87,782
1955	1,95,335	1,808	76	17,799	90	745	999 19,09,221
Average I Plan Period	2,98,970	2,709	199	19,604	71	749	1,009 31,59,699
1959	16,105	1,697	215	8,034	445	690	1,008 21,46,003
Average II Plan Period	74,838	1,630	208	10,698	488	1,607	1,778 22,28,532
1960	6,631	2,952	192	11,578	218	1,578	1,672 25,00,992
1962	4,174	1,665	174	11,572	680	1,530	1,375 26,09,557
V. Bardham, Birbhum							
1950	2,99,175	227	68	268	9	297	314 1,44,432
1955	1,04,428	193	29	2,915	21	766	2,799 6,49,199
Average I Plan Period	1,27,160	269	139	3,507	20	652	787 4,04,392
1960	19,155	641	216	4,051	140	1,771	2,698 12,57,293
Average II Plan Period	24,911	917	199	7,116	67	2,320	2,054 10,42,464
1961	7,293	299	178	9,699	92	2,499	4,999 19,09,999
1962	2,887	89	97	6,003	63	2,581	3,975 19,31,742

## Health

Table 2.18 (contd.)

Years	Diseases						Leprosy	Others
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)
VI. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore								
1950 ..	..	2,06,703	193	31	1,118	36	1,035	204
1955 ..	..	1,94,746	153	261	4,086	225	3,598	2,987
Average I Plan Period	..	2,36,855	257	193	2,891	176	2,799	4,583
1960 ..	..	8,426	246	95	5,047	327	3,343	5,330
Average II Plan Period	..	56,210	343	176	5,947	139	3,632	4,954
1961 ..	..	3,369	424	61	9,203	94	2,649	6,679
1962 ..	..	2,375	596	94	10,644	206	3,247	9,455
VII. Calcutta								
1950 ..	..	1,46,161	10,104	3,664	25,178	683	5,276	9,117
1955 ..	..	60,862	9,256	193	43,815	1,286	7,002	12,032
Average I Plan Period	..	93,854	6,919	893	38,881	661	6,321	11,032
1960 ..	..	5,272	5,563	109	34,706	1,666	35,383	2,813
Average II Plan Period	..	18,184	7,995	892	38,514	1,234	10,888	10,446
1961 ..	..	7,245	4,371	81	31,251	2,233	6,391	7,387
1962 ..	..	5,002	9,474	483	26,667	2,374	6,464	8,392

Notes—1. In West Bengal, there is no case of "Jaws" as such no column has been provided for it in the table.

2. Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Health

Table 3.16 : Number of Vaccinations per lakh population, separately for male and female

Year	Regions									
	West Bengal		I		II		III			
			Darjeeling		Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri		West Dinajpur, Malda Murshidabad, Nadia			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1960 ..	32,105	22,515	32,722	22,392	17,011	11,338	31,257	21,336		
1965 ..	30,970	20,457	33,811	25,552	12,252	7,501	27,181	18,656		
Average I Plan Period	33,852	23,792	35,146	27,527	19,393	12,027	36,478	24,765		
1960 ..	38,626	27,041	49,984	26,535	29,855	22,033	34,207	23,843		
Average II Plan Period	40,170	27,782	38,217	28,170	24,236	15,871	39,193	27,839		
1961 ..	25,810	19,316	37,181	31,200	14,860	11,173	21,692	15,795		
1962 ..	37,399	28,064	37,022	32,262	24,436	18,903	25,205	17,813		

Table 3.10 : (contd.)

Health

Year	Regions									
	IV		V		VI		VII			
	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly		Burdwan Birbhum,		Bankura, Purulia, Midna- pore		Calcutta			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1950	..	24,825	17,036	26,363	16,946	26,717	16,675	64,611	75,494	
1955	..	22,835	18,037	30,246	19,756	29,463	19,571	67,516	45,561	
Average I Plan Period	..	25,112	18,032	32,638	21,920	29,527	18,760	56,979	57,006	
1960	..	32,322	25,603	38,020	23,472	36,266	22,995	68,731	64,831	
Average II Plan Period	..	33,442	26,398	40,074	26,617	34,218	22,028	75,669	60,639	
1961	..	22,635	17,667	25,935	18,143	18,801	13,741	57,120	58,799	
1962	..	36,160	26,473	34,225	24,604	31,710	26,267	96,911	96,911	

Note—1. Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.



Table 3.17. No. of (i) beds (ii) Patients per doctor in Government and aided Medical Institutions in 1963

Sl. No.	Items	West Bengal	Regions						
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
			Darjeeling	Gooch Bear, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Mursida- bad, Nadia	24 Parganas Howrah Hooghly	Bardwan and Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	No. of beds per doctor—(Total)	7	12	6	11	7	6	13	5
2.	No. of patients per doctor—(Total)	4,136	2,805	6,372	8,287	3,935	6,435	7,410	1,710

Notes—(1) Figures based on incomplete return.

(2) Figures for Region III relate to the year 1960.

(3) Figures relate to Allopathic Institutions only.

## Roads

**Table 4.1 : Length of rural roads by the category of roads metalled and unmetalled roads (Kilometres).**

Regions	1955-56			1960-61		
	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Darjeeling ..	460.3	714.5	1174.8	484.7	807.9	1292.6
II. Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri ..	972.0	1555.4	2527.4	1100.0	2093.5	3193.5
III. West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia ..	641.3	5982.1	6623.4	1056.5	7509.3	8565.8
IV. 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly ..	1421.8	12316.0	13737.8	1948.4	13354.7	15303.1
V. Burdwan, Birbhum ..	1416.1	3611.3	5027.4	1666.3	4612.3	6278.6
VI. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore ..	1896.2	3741.6	5639.8	2772.6	6292.3	9064.9
West Bengal ..	6809.7	27920.9	34730.6	9028.5	34670.0	43698.5

*Note :—National Highways and State Highways have been excluded.*

## Roads

Table 4.2: Length of rural roads (metalled and unmetalled)—Index per lakh population and per 100 sq. km. of areas.

Regions	1955-56					1960-61			
	Total Road (Km.)	Index (1950-51 = 100)	Road per 100 sq. km. of areas	Road per lakh of population	Total Road (Km.)	Index (1960-61 = 100)	Road per 100 sq. km. of areas	Road per lakh of population	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
I. Darjeeling ..	1174.8	108	38.3	289.6	1292.6	119	40.2	299.3	
II. Cooh Behar, Jalpaiguri ..	2527.4	112	26.5	133.0	3193.5	141	33.4	141.4	
III. West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia ..	6623.4	111	40.6	135.6	8565.8	144	47.5	142.7	
IV. 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly ..	13737.8	104	73.4	205.8	15303.1	116	81.7	198.1	
V. Burdwan, Birbhum ..	5027.4	111	44.0	140.5	6278.6	138	54.9	150.7	
VI. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore ..	5639.8	112	27.7	111.1	9064.9	*139	34.2	128.8	
VII. West Bengal ..	34730.6	108	43.7	154.2	43698.5	*130	49.9	157.9	

\* In calculating the index, Purulia has not been taken into account.

Table 4.3 : Length of unmetalled rural roads—Index per lakh population and per 100 sq. km. of areas.

Regions	1955-56				1960-61			
	Unmetalled Road (Km.)	Index (1950-51 = 100)	Road per 100 sq.km. of areas.	Road per lakh of population	Unmetalled Road (Km.)	Index (1950-51 = 100)	Road per 100 sq. km. of areas	Road per lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)
I. Darjeeling ..	714.5	111	23.3	176.1	807.9	125	25.1	168.3
II. Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri ..	1555.4	104	16.3	81.9	2023.5	140	21.9	92.7
III. West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	5932.1	104	36.7	122.5	7509.3	131	41.6	125.1
IV. 24 Parganas, Howrah Hooghly ..	12316.0	103	65.8	484.5	13354.7	111	31.3	172.9
V. Burdwan, Birbhum ..	2611.3	107	31.6	100.9	4312.3	137	40.3	130.7
VI. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore ..	3741.6	103	18.4	73.7	6292.3	*123	23.7	89.4
West Bengal ..	27920.9	104	35.1	124.0	34670.0	*123	39.6	125.3

\*In calculating the index, Purulia was not been taken into account.

# Roads

Table 4.4: Length of metalled rural roads—Index, per lakh population and per 100 sq.km. of areas.

Regions	1955-56					1960-61			
	Metalled Road (Km.)	Index (1950-51 = 100)	Road per 100 sq. km. of areas.	Road per lakh of population	Metalled Road (Km.)	Index (1960-61 = 100)	Road per sq. km. of areas.	Road per lakh of population.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
I. Darjeeling ..	460.3	105	15.0	113.5	484.7	110	15.1	101.0	22 47
II. Cooh Behar, Jalpaiguri ..	972.0	126	10.2	51.1	1160.0	143	11.5	48.7	
III. West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia ..	641.3	267	3.9	13.1	1056.5	440	5.9	17.6	
IV. 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly ..	1421.8	121	7.6	21.3	1948.4	166	10.4	25.2	
V. Burdwan, Birbhum ..	1416.1	122	12.4	39.6	1666.3	143	14.6	40.0	
VI. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore ..	1895.2	136	9.3	37.4	2772.6	*166	10.5	39.4	
VII. ... ..	6809.7	132	8.6	30.2	9628.5	*165	10.3	32.6	

\*In calculating the index, Purulia has not been taken into account.

## Roads

Table 4-5 : Lengths of rural roads constructed by Shramdan per lakh population and per 100 sq. km. of areas.

Regions	1955-56			1960-61		
	Road (Km.)	Road per 100 Sq.Km. of areas.	Road per lakh of population	Road (K.M.)	Road per 100 Sq.Km. of areas.	Road per lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Darjeeling ..	72.4	2.4	17.8	154.5	4.8	32.2
II. Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri ..	83.7	0.9	4.4	600.3	6.3	26.6
III. West Dinajpur, Malda Murahidabad, Nadia ..	241.4	1.5	4.9	1202.1	6.7	20.0
IV. 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly ..	323.5	1.7	4.8	1343.8	7.2	17.4
V. Burdwan, Birbhum ..	181.8	1.6	5.1	1152.2	10.1	27.6
VI. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore ..	170.6	0.8	3.4	1966.6	7.4	27.9
West Bengal ..	1073.4	1.4	4.8	6419.5	7.3	23.2

## Estimated Population of West Bengal in (000) by Region

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Purulia, Medinipur	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951	24810	445	1586	4519	7775	3258	4678	2549
1952	25635	461	1665	4687	8066	3286	4800	2579
1953	26460	477	1744	4855	8358	3513	4921	2592
1954	27271	493	1824	5022	8482	3640	5043	2767
1955	28149	509	1903	5190	8825	3767	5165	2799
1956	28971	525	1982	5358	9113	3894	5286	2813
1957	31476	559	2062	5839	9400	4021	6759	2836
1958	32338	575	2141	6017	9688	4148	6910	2859
1959	33201	592	2220	6194	9976	4275	7062	2882
1960	34064	608	2300	6372	10263	4402	7215	2904
1961	34926	625	2379	6549	10551	4529	7366	2927
1962	35789	641	2459	6727	10838	4656	7518	2950
1963	36652	658	2538	6904	11126	4783	7670	2972
1964	37514	674	2617	7081	11414	4910	7822	2995

Notes — (1) Population as on 1st March.

(2) Territorial changes have been taken into account.

Estimated population of West Bengal in ('000) by Region (Estimated on the formulae suggested by the P.E.O.)

Years	West Bengal	Regions						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Darjeeling	Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly	Burdwan, Birbhum	Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia	Calcutta
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951	24810	445	1583	4519	7775	3258	4678	2549
1952	25573	483	1633	4762	8304	3496	4638	2652
1953	26242	495	1885	4887	8520	3589	4760	2106
1954	26950	509	1935	5019	8531	3686	4889	2381
1955	27734	523	1989	5153	8824	3788	5024	2448
1956	28545	538	2046	5306	9075	3896	5167	2517
1957	30320	553	2106	5798	9341	4010	6521	2591
1958	31846	570	2169	5971	9621	4130	6716	2609
1959	32822	588	2235	6154	9916	4257	6922	2750
1960	33829	605	2304	6343	10220	4388	7134	2835
1961	34926	625	2379	6549	10551	4520	7366	2927
1962	35877	642	2443	6727	10838	4653	7567	3007
1963	36853	660	2510	6910	11133	4780	7772	3088
1964	37856	678	2578	7098	11430	4910	7984	3172

\*Actual figures based on Census Reports.





